

MAR 6 1924

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1924

FOUNDED 1876

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

VOL. 49, No. 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE VAIL LIBRARY AT M. I. T.	<i>Ruth M. Lane</i>	207
ACROSS THE SEVEN SEAS	<i>Arthur R. Blessing</i>	211
A MANUAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH	<i>G. E. Wire</i>	213
LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS FOR CLIPPINGS	<i>Charlotte M. Brown</i>	214
THE PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY		215
PUBLIC LIBRARY REPORTS AND THE LAW—VI.	<i>Lucius H. Cannon</i>	221
ARIZONA'S LIBRARY RECORD	<i>Estelle L. Luttrell</i>	225
CATALOGING THE SMALL MUSIC COLLECTION		227
EDITORIAL NOTES		229
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS		230
<i>American Library Association—Rhode Island Library Association—Indianapolis Catalogers Regional Conference—Twin Cities Catalogers Round Table—California Library Association</i>		
AMONG LIBRARIANS		232
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD		234
CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY		236
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES		238
LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES		242

R. R. BOWKER CO. NEW YORK

Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. \$5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1924

Serious Books for Libraries

Here is a choice list selected from our latest publications. They all appeal to the reader of serious literature, and will be called for at the libraries because of the publicity that is being given to them.

The Miracle of Me

By Bernard C. Clausen, D.D.

To be published March 1.

Addresses that are somehow different. Thought and heart are in them; they are full of human interest. "There is a directness, a humanness and naturalness, with remarkable brevity that bespeak a surcharged personality." The twelve titles explore as many different regions of direct concern to folks who are in touch with themselves and the world about them. \$1.25 net.

Borrowed Axes

By Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.

Sermons of Common Sense.

Wide familiarity with life, knowledge of the needs of the people, great practical sympathy with young people in their endeavors to prepare themselves to find and fill more worthy places, and an inexhaustible fund of Christian common sense, mark this group of sermons.

Cloth, \$1.25 net.

The Greater Christ

By A. D. Belden, B.D. (Lond.)

Essays in Religious Restatement.

Here are the short treatments of such living themes as religion and evolution, the authority of the Scriptures, the divinity of Christ, the meaning of the death of Jesus, and the return of Christ.

Cloth, \$1.50 net.

Does Religion Pay?

By William Dudley Nowlin, D.D., LL.D.

Twelve revival sermons repeatedly used in revival services with great effect in the Southland, and reproduced largely as they came from the preacher's lips in rapid extemporaneous speech. Dr. G. W. Truett, commenting on this work, speaks in the highest terms of the important themes, the simple, wholesome words, the apt, telling illustrations, and the preacher's sureness of his message.

Cloth, \$1.25 net.

Social Imperatives

By Craig S. Thoms, Ph.D.

The bravest of men are afraid of social disaster. This fear is the silver lining of the clouds of our day. It seems there is a vivid social consciousness, a lively sense of social responsibility. What obligations does this social consciousness perceive? In a very helpful way Professor Thoms has set them forth emphasizing eight striking needs which his readers will agree are imperative.

Cloth, \$1.25 net.

The Birth of the Bible

By Theodore Heysham, Ph.D.

A new pathway to the better understanding of the Bible.

An unfolding of the facts about the origin, transmission, and translation of the Bible. Doctor Heysham has designed a unique and original chart in colors which shows how the Bible came to us, vividly picturing the history of the great Book. In concise yet comprehensive chapters he gives a description in detail of the facts pictured in the chart. All ages, classes, and creeds will find their most puzzling questions about the Bible answered in these pages.

Cloth, \$1.50 net.

The Judson Press

1701-1703 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Descriptive Circular of Our Latest Books

Advance orders received now

Getting The Most Out Of College

A reading list on college life, sports
and academic opportunities

By

F. K. W. DRURY of Brown University Library

For college students and for boys and girls who will soon go to college; 120 titles; annotated; grouped by subjects which interest young people—such as college stories, undergraduate problems, the business of study, dramatics, reporting and editing, major and minor athletics, after college what? 32 pages, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; fits the ordinary envelope.

PRICES:

Single copies, 20c	250 copies, \$11.00
12 copies, \$ 1.00	500 copies, 18.00
25 copies, 1.75	1000 copies, 30.00
100 copies, 5.00	

Your imprint \$1 extra on any quantity for advance orders only. Advance orders accepted until March 31.

Have you ordered Booklist Books 1923?

An annotated list of 200 of the year's best books. A selected list of technical books included. In heavy paper cover. 45 cents.

American Library Association

78 East Washington Street, Chicago

Library Book Outlook

All departments of literature are fairly evenly represented by outstanding new book titles.

Frances M. Sim's 'Robert Browning: Poet and Philosopher, 1850-1889' (Appleton, \$3) supplements the author's earlier Browning volume, which was subtitled "The Poet and Man, 1833-1846." Ferdinand Ossendowski, of "Beasts, Men, and Gods" fame, appears with a new volume of adventures, entitled, "Man and Mystery in Asia" (Dutton, \$3), covering four expeditions (915).

"An Outline of the British Labor Movement," by Paul Blanshard (Doran, \$1.50), is a timely survey, making comparisons with the labor movement in America (331). "The Ku Klux Klan," by John M. Mecklin (Harcourt, \$1.75), is a study by a Professor of Sociology at Dartmouth (363). "Education Moves Ahead," by Eugene Randolph Smith (Atlantic Monthly Press, \$2), is a survey of progressive methods by a Massachusetts day-school headmaster (370).

J. Arthur Thomson's "What Is Man?" (Putnam, \$2), is written mainly from the biological viewpoint (573); while Charles Lawson's "You Can Change It—Though You Won't," (Appleton, \$1.50), is a genial, popularly-written challenge of the pessimist's position in the matter of changing human nature (170). A new book for the craftsman and collector (749) appears in "Lacquer-Work," by G. Koizumi (Pitman, \$4.50). "The Gracious Hostess," by Della T. Lutes (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3), offers a simple guide to the etiquette of entertaining (395). And "Foster on Mah Jong," by Robert F. Foster (Dodd, Mead, \$2), ought to be authoritative (794).

The new fiction titles of importance include Emerson Hough's "Mother of Gold" (Appleton, \$2), Compton Mackenzie's "The Parson's Progress" (Doran, \$2.50), which is a continuation of the author's "The Altar Steps," and J. S. Fletcher's "The Safety Pin" (Putnam, \$2), a new mystery story. In "Buddenbrooks," by Thomas Mann (Knopf, 2 v., \$5), we have a translation of a twenty-year-old German fiction classic which appears to be little known among English-speaking nations.

The 'Outline of Literature,' edited by John Drinkwater (Putnam), is now complete in three volumes (\$4.50 per volume). Its companion, 'The Outline of Art,' edited by Sir William Orpen, has likewise been completed, in two volumes (Putnam, \$4.50 per volume).

Two one-volume compendiums, the recently published 'Story of the World's Literature,' by John Macy (Boni and Liveright, \$5) and the recently published 'Literature of the World,' by William L. Richardson and Jesse M. Owen (Ginn, \$2) will compete with the three-volume 'Outline of Literature' in library favor. The previous standard work on world-literature

was 'The Handbook of Universal Literature,' by Anna C. Lynch Botta, which is still in print, a revised and enlarged edition having been published last year (Houghton, \$3).

Orpen's 'Outline of Art' should be considered side by side with Elie Faure's four-volume 'History of Art,' translated from the French by Walter Pach (Harper, \$7.50 per volume), of which three volumes have already been published, and also with Henry B. Cotterill's two-volume 'History of Art' (Stokes, \$10 per volume), of which one volume has been published.

Faure's work is undoubtedly the most interesting and seductive history of art thus far published. The illustrations are photographic reproductions. Cotterill's somewhat briefer work concentrates attention on those works which the author believes to be artistically great, or historically important. The two volumes each contain more than four hundred pages of text and over three hundred reproductions of pictures, statuary, and architecture.

Dutton's, by the way, has reissued Dr. G. Carotti's "History of Art," in three volumes (\$9 for the set).

An outstanding recent American art-book is Royal Cortissoz' 'American Artists' (Scribner, \$3), a collection of critical essays by the art-critic of the New York *Tribune* (759).

Those libraries which failed to get the First, Second, and Third 'Book of the Great Musicians,' by Percy A. Scholes (780.4), when these first appeared separately, can obtain all three in one as 'The Complete Book of the Great Musicians' (Oxford Univ. Pr., \$4.20). This attractive book, with its lavish illustrations, will doubtless long remain the standard course in music appreciation, especially for young readers.

A Victorian novelist, interest in whom is apparently reviving, is Mark Rutherford (William Hale White). The new uniform edition of his "Novels," in six volumes (Doran, \$1.50 each), includes, in addition to his four novels proper, the two volumes of spiritual biography, "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" and "The Delivery of Mark Rutherford." In size, the volumes are 16mos.

Zona Gale's novel, 'Birth,' which may have escaped attention on its first appearance during the clamorous war-activities of 1918, is available in a new edition (Macmillan, \$1.75). The dramatization of this novel, as 'Mr. Pitt,' is now enjoying a run on the New York stage.

A London and New York dramatic success, which has aroused much discussion, appears in book form. It is Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound" (Boni, \$1.75-822).

The "New Butterick Cook-Book" (Dodd, Mead, \$2.50), is a revision and enlargement of the well-received 1911 Butterick compilation (641).

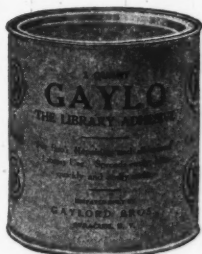
L. N. F.

McClurg's—

the first wholesale
book house in the country to establish and conduct
a separate department devoted exclusively to the
special interests of Public Libraries, Schools, Colleges
and Universities. We specialize in library service.

A. C. McClurg & Co.
Library Department
330 East Ohio Street - Chicago

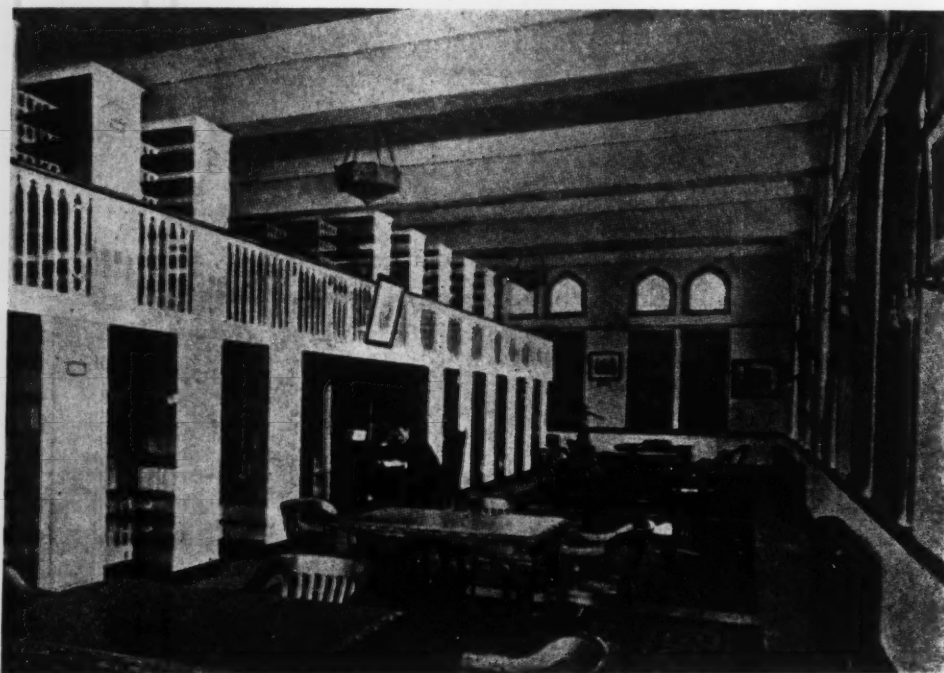
Let "Gaylo" End Your Paste Problems



A sample bottle of
"Gaylo"
is free for the asking

"I wish to tell you what a splendid paste
your 'Gaylo' is," writes an enthusiastic
librarian." Since the war I have tried every-
thing I have seen advertised and they were
all alike. No adhesive quality and the book
pockets literally fell out of the books after a
few weeks. With 'Gaylo' it's a joy to mend,
and pockets stick like 'death to a nigger.'
Please don't try to improve the quality of
'Gaylo' for it just can't be done.

Gaylord Bros
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



LOYOLA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

This view shows a two tier Sneed Standard stack, Gothic details, combined with a reading room.

All structural parts of the SNEAD STANDARD STACK are solid, substantial and permanent—fire and rust resisting, suitable for monumental buildings. The cast iron uprights, of interesting texture, afford unique possibilities for decorative design and finish.

Since metal bookstacks came in use about forty years ago, Sneed has specialized in that work and has an executive, engineering and productive force of exclusive experience.

Our planning department is ready to help you with your stack problems.

*Our handsome 271 page book, "Library Planning, Bookstacks and Shelving," will be sent free wherever it will be useful in the promotion of scientific library construction. It gives plans and illustrations of more than 75 library buildings.

SNEAD & COMPANY

Founded 1849

92 PINE STREET, JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Canadian Branch: 250 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1924



The Vail Library at M. I. T.

By RUTH M. LANE, Vail Librarian.

WHEN Theodore Newton Vail was dealing with reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic at a little wooden schoolhouse in Morristown, New Jersey, George Edward Dering, over in Hertfordshire, England, was delving into the mysteries of electric telegraphy and exhibiting patents at the Great London Exhibition of 1851. The American and the Englishman never met, but their lives are linked in a great common endeavor and their names together are a source of inspiration to the students who follow the electrical engineering courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

George Edward Dering belonged to a well known English family settled in Kent since the Conquest. His home was Lockleys—a beautiful old house in Welwyn, about twenty-five miles north of London. His father, a typical country gentleman of the old fashioned type, a keen sportsman and a first rate farmer, had made of his home a model estate—the pride of the neighboring countryside. Young Dering attended Rugby, but refused to go to any university. From his Rugby tutor, Henry Highton, a prolific inventor of electric and telegraph appliances, he had acquired the love for scientific research. He went to an institution which gave him the necessary training in science and engineering, and devoted himself to electrical experimenting. Mr. Dering patented a needle telegraph which was used in the Bank of England in 1851 and on the first Dover-Calais cable, when it worked successfully between London and Paris during the busy days of the Crimean War. He also formulated proposals for a bare wire submarine cable telegraph between England and Ireland which met with approval, and attempts, tho unsuccessful, were made to lay the cable.

By nature eccentric, when Mr. Dering succeeded to the family property, he developed this eccentricity to an extreme almost beyond understanding. He was by that time a man of considerable means with property in Kent, Durham, and Ireland. He built a large forge at Lockleys and employed a number of workmen whom he trained to manufacture his inventions. His

theory of life was that none should work less than eighteen hours a day and he demanded scrupulous exactness in all work done for him. He was very irregular in his habits. If an important piece of research so demanded, he worked far into the night, and it was a definite rule that his dinner was to be served whenever he rang the bell—day or night. He disliked intensely any change, and refused to allow any improvements or repairs on the estate. If a tree was blown down by a storm, it had to lie where it fell. Upon the death of his father and his mother their rooms were shut up and the windows bricked in, remaining untouched till after his own death years later.

While working on his research problems Mr. Dering was collecting a library of great proportions. Plans were made by a well known architect for a library building on the Welwyn estate, and a London bookseller had orders to send down all books on electricity which he could collect from all parts of the world. Large packing cases of books arrived continuously and Lockleys was filled with them—but they were never opened. A sudden change had come over Mr. Dering's life. He closed his forge, dismissed the workmen, and left his home just as it was, spending only a few days there each year. The touch of tragedy in this abrupt ending of such intense effort and interest is compensated by the thought that the hours Mr. Dering once planned to spend himself among his books in the Lockleys library are being spent instead in multiple measure by students who are following the same path of scientific endeavor.

One day early in 1912 the American boy, who sixty years before had been struggling with his first problems in the Morristown school, sat in his office at 15 Dey St., New York, in consultation with a librarian from a large engineering library in the city. Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, had just heard that a large collection of books on electricity—the Dering Library—was on sale in the London book market. Within an hour a cable arranged for the purchase of that

library. With almost equal dispatch a letter was on its way to M. I. T. presenting the library to the Institute in the name of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

When the books arrived in Boston—ninety-six boxes of them—the Institute was about to move from the old quarters on Boylston St. to the new home just over the river in Cambridge. Rooms rented in the Massachusetts Storage Warehouse for temporary occupancy therefore became the first home of the Dering Library in this country. The problem then was the most expeditious handling of the cases—most of them very large and heavy—in order to acquire at least a complete inventory, if not a catalog, of their contents before the move into the new “Tech” buildings. The London bookseller’s estimate of the library as offered for sale was: 6,620 bound books; 10,760 sewed books; 7,000 pamphlets; and about 40 cases of periodicals. The calculation of shelf space necessary therefore approximated 3,000 running feet, and it was decided to continue the rental of a sufficient number of rooms in the Storage Warehouse to enable the work of listing to be carried on there, shelves being constructed for the purpose. The cases were opened, their contents made accessible on the shelves and enumerated, and late in 1913 a special assistant was appointed to assume the work of making a simple catalog of the collection.

In the meantime the Dering Library was rechristened the Vail Library in honor of the man who had so quickly appreciated the value of the collection, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company pledged an annual appropriation for its care and expansion. The Vail Library book-plate consists of a portrait of Mr. Vail, taken during the later years of his presidency of the telephone company, in simple medallion frame resting on a low pedestal upon which are also an open book and a garland of oak leaves; on the face of the pedestal is the brief inscription—“Gift of American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1912.” It was suggested that the words of President Lowell of Harvard in conferring upon Mr. Vail in June 1915 the degree of LL.D. might appropriately be included in the design of the book-plate—“He has given freely of his wealth and wisdom to the cause of sound education.” Tho the words were not included in the final design, the quotation may well be contemplated in any consideration of the man and his share in the gift of the Dering Library to M. I. T.

During the years of residence on Boylston St. the M. I. T. Library was made up of many departmental reading rooms, each a separate unit

in which all ordering of books, cataloging, classifying, etc., was done by a department assistant. With the move to the Cambridge side of the river came the development of the Central Library with quarters on the fifth floor of Building 10 under the dome. Here in the circular reading room and the two tiers of stacks surrounding it the majority of the old departmental libraries are brought together under one management. The Library staff includes ten members, seven of whom are college graduates (four also professionally trained in library work), and is supplemented by three assistants in the Central Library and one in each of the departmental reading rooms still maintained. The centralization has brought desired results—one order department thru which all books and periodicals are purchased; one cataloging department by which all accessions are uniformly classified and cataloged in a single catalog which therefore shows the total available resources of the Institute Library; a circulation department which administers rules and regulations to the best advantage of all the hundreds of students seeking information; and a reference department which gives professional aid in the solving of collateral and research difficulties.

Such a special library as the Vail Collection—with its thousands of volumes, scores of periodicals, and its special librarian—seemed to demand separate quarters in somewhat close connection with the Electrical Engineering Department for whose use it was primarily given, but a few years of such exclusion only proved its disadvantages. The leaders of the department were convinced that incorporation in the main library was the one way in which the Vail Collection could “give freely of its wealth and wisdom,” as President Lowell had said of its donor, and in the summer of 1922 the library of George Edward Dering was again moved—this time to the stacks of the Central Library. The Vail catalog is to be merged with the main catalog, and the Vail librarian has her desk in the main reading room. All Vail books are distinguished by a special gold stamp above the usual shelf number on the books themselves, and by special cards in the catalog.

The Vail Library plays an important role in the training of the electrical students at “Tech.” The Federated American Engineering Societies have urged upon all engineering colleges “an increased attention to the social aspects of engineering activities and a broadening of technical training in every way possible to develop in engineering students the spirit of and capacity for active leadership, not only in industry, but in public affairs.” For the carrying out of this high ideal the Vail Library offers exceptional

facilities. Its uses—if they can be limited—classify under four comprehensive headings: Special information on research problems; general technical knowledge; professional knowledge; and inspirational recreation.

The first two of these are the natural emanations of a specialized technical collection, wide in scope, properly administered, and wisely developed. The Vail librarian gives both class and individual instruction in reference, in the use of technical indexes, abstracts, and bibliographies to best advantage; and in making original bibliographies. With the aid of students and the department staff a union bibliography on cards is being made of all "classic" references and all current references which intimate a tendency to become "classic" in the various fields of electrical engineering. This will eliminate repetition of search for desired information and minimize the time needed to accumulate the material for study at a given time.

According to a library regulation seniors and graduate students may browse in the stack alcoves and gain a personal appreciation of the values of the Vail Collection—a visual knowledge at least of the vast amount of literature outside of the few text books handled in the immediate preparation of class work. They learn the names of authors and publishers prominent in electrical literature—names in many languages from many parts of the world, for the collection is rich in foreign literature. The London bookseller was faithful to Mr. Dering's injunction and gathered his electrical books from far and near. Just the sight of so much interesting material inspires a student to "brush up" on that knowledge of French and German, Spanish and Italian, so quickly forgotten without an impulse to "keep up." It is much more interesting to read Volta, Ampère, or Galvani in his native tongue than in translation. Then too, there are odd little pamphlets by perhaps unknown writers but rich in information. Of the seven thousand pamphlets listed when the collection was purchased many were sufficiently valuable to warrant binding; others, still in pamphlet form, are classified and shelved in available boxes. New books and pamphlets are being added constantly and Mr. Dering's wish that the collection should be universal is still being fulfilled. Current literature of importance to the electrical world as a whole, or to any remote part of it, is sought and obtained whenever possible.

Of the nine hundred periodicals regularly received in the Central library between one hundred and fifty and two hundred are either exclusively electrical or of definite interest to electrical engineers. All of these are reviewed by the

Vail Librarian, notations made for the union bibliography, and references to articles of immediate current value posted on the department bulletin boards. The universality of the Collection is again emphasized in these periodical sets. Australia, Japan, Denmark, Argentine Republic are represented as well as England, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Germany. A special project on foot at present is the expansion of the radio section to include current periodicals of all countries interested in this new phase of electrical communication. Decisions are being made from a list of some seventy-five radio periodicals issued by thirteen different countries. Students and faculty too who have helped IXM in its successful transatlantic communication want first hand information from other parts of the world.

Books, periodicals, pamphlets, references, bibliographies—all these are vital elements of library mechanism, but an element more vital than any of these in the motive force of the Vail Library is the power of humanity. In an editorial entitled "The Future of Engineering Education" (*Engineering Education* Jan. 1923) F. G. Higbee, vice-president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, said "Engineering education has failed to give the breadth of training needed by the engineer of today and demanded of the engineer of tomorrow. His technical equipment is quite generally regarded as adequate but the background needed to make this technically trained engineer most useful to society is lacking"—and President Morgan of Antioch College, writing at about the same time, said "Even for the technical engineer relations with people are more fundamental than relations with things. . . . Thru the Vail Library the student builds this human substructure of his profession—practical information to strengthen his technical knowledge. He gains knowledge of other men in the profession; he becomes familiar with authorities and their specialties—Dr. Millikan and the electron, Dr. Langmuir and the vacuum tube, to mention only two names; and he learns what new projects are on foot in which he may participate, and what are the live topics in that professional world which he is soon to enter. The literature of the electrical societies—monthly journals or bulletins, and yearly transactions—hold a place of importance subordinate only to the text books in the young engineer's training. When he first attempts under advice to follow this source of information closely and carefully, he is perhaps bewildered by the immensity of material offered and its sometimes extreme technicality. Later he goes to the same source for information on a special topic, he finds that he has perhaps two

chief references—one to an article published ten years previously, the second to one published in an issue of the current year; the author of the first article is an authority of prominence, the author of the second is—he looks twice to make sure—a man who studied at the Institute for his doctorate only a few years before. The student's enthusiasm is immediately aroused—the human power is distributing its energy. A year later the same student is doing research for his thesis—he needs the earliest data possible on the development of a fundamental theory—he finds in the book stacks a volume written by an English scientist nearly a century before. It occurs to him that the article in the current periodical by the M. I. T. graduate student may be incorporated in just such another volume for student inspiration a hundred years hence.

Electrical periodical literature is being made rapidly and in such abundance that judicious discrimination has to be exercised in separating the valuable from the ephemeral. All society publications are of unquestionable value, and the majority of the electrical magazines contain current topic articles of lasting merit. Many books of the future are running serially in periodicals. Then there is that large class of present day literature known variously as "house organs," "trade journals," "company magazines." Here special discrimination must be used in the choice of those upon which it is wise to spend much time, but this very live source of information must not be neglected. According to the National Electric Light Association *Bulletin* of March 1922 "the currently issued house organs of the member companies of the N. E. L. A. number more than one hundred, and their combined circulation is more than three fourths of a million." In this number are included such periodicals as the *Bell Technical Journal*, *Stone & Webster Journal*, *Electric Journal* (Westinghouse), and *General Electric Review*, all of which because of their technical excellence rank higher than the average house organ—and yet they are magazines issued by Companies at periodical intervals. The same may be said of such foreign publications as the *Brown-Boveri Review*, *Siemens Zeitschrift*, the *English Electric Journal*, and the *Bulletin Oerlikon*—which by the way are not included in the above N. E. L. A. enumeration. With all of these company magazines, and many more, the Tech student becomes familiar in the Library. With other more distinctly company organs—*Edison Round Table*, *Schenectady Works News*, *Lynn Works News*, *Telephone Topics*, *Long Lines*—he becomes more familiar in his months of actual work with the companies which publish these magazines for their employees, for the Electrical Engineering Department now offers co-operative

options with five major companies—General Electric Co., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Boston Elevated Railway, Edison Illuminating Co., and Stone & Webster. This co-operative work gives the student a new relation with that human power so necessary to his profession. He comes in contact with the hundreds of workers who are making possible the development of the electrical world, and he realizes the responsibility of the leadership that may be his if he so deserves. He goes back to the Institute with a new vigor and a new respect for the little house organ on the library shelves.

Emphasis has been put on this third use of the Vail Library—professional information—because of its vitalizing influence, but the use which must have been uppermost in Mr. Dering's mind while the collection was accumulating was inspirational recreation. The imprint dates of the 33,000 volumes in the Vail collection range from 1508 to 1924, and every item in the collection has some bearing on electricity. The mere contemplation of such a wealth of literary material is in itself an inspiration. The collection is at once technical and historical, for the development of every phase of modern electrical engineering can be traced in original sources. In the course of a talk to the sophomores last spring a visiting professor from a neighboring engineering school outlined the chronology of electrical development from 1750 to the present era, itemizing the main inventions with the names of their inventors. Every name is represented in the Vail catalog by either original professional writings, or biographical literature, or both. It is interesting to note that the research workers of the early nineteenth century were much more voluminous writers of their theories and discoveries than those of the twentieth century. Volta is represented in the collection by thirteen volumes of original exposition, Faraday by thirty-one, while Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison and Marconi are represented by but two each.

The "rare" books deserve a separate paper. But even without this the varied content of the Vail collection is evident. Its value cannot be measured in words. George Edward Dering expected to browse among its volumes when he had become wearied of experiment and invention. Instead hundreds of young men at the beginning of their professional career are gaining from it a realization of the vastness of electrical literature, and the value of the printed word in close connection with the research experiment. They are learning a new love for books—a love close to reverence. The written words of the electrical pioneer of yesterday, offered with those of the engineer of today, are an inspiration to the leader of tomorrow.

Across the Seven Seas

TAKING THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE LIBRARY TO THE NAVY, TOLD BY
ARTHUR R. BLESSING, LIBRARIAN

IS it possible for a small specialized library to broadcast its message to the World? An experiment has shown that this is no longer a possibility but is in process of realization. Once more the inevitable conclusion has been reached that "It pays to advertise."

Ordinarily one associates advertising with "big business"—large flourishing organizations spending millions in advertising and reaping hundreds of millions in return. However, at one time, these organizations were small and struggling. They were forced by competition to begin to advertise their goods. They became known and their trade-marks are now household words.

It was with this thought in mind that the writer undertook to advertise his library and its resources and thus expand his clientele, in spite of the facts that the library is comparatively small and highly specialized and that the resident patronage amounted to only about one hundred naval officers.

The Naval War College Library with its fifty thousand books, pamphlets, theses, etc., is one of the very few of its kind in existence, and serves primarily as a research laboratory for the naval officers detailed to the War College for a year's study. Much of the student officers' work consists in the preparation of theses and the studying of international law situations. Altho the course is designed as a post graduate course on technical studies of strategy, tactics, command, etc., the aim is to include much material on international relations and foreign policy. This makes it imperative that the officers read a great deal; not only books, but periodical articles, pamphlets and the like. They must not only keep up with the times but must be about two jumps ahead of the times.

This situation led the writer to the conclusion that a library bulletin noting the latest periodical articles pertinent to the work would be of material help in pointing out desirable information. It was hoped that the bulletin's usefulness would warrant its being sent out beyond the confines of the Naval War College. All naval officers wherever stationed, ashore or afloat, must keep up with the news of the day, not only for their own good, but to help them to write and speak for their branch of the service and their country when occasion demands.

The library bulletin was planned primarily as an instrument of service. But this was not the only motive. It is designed as a link in the

chain extending from the Naval War College in Newport to the officer, wherever he may be. In other words, its mission is similar to that of a university alumni publication; a reminder that his Alma Mater is functioning and has a personal interest in her graduates. The bulletin's message is that the Naval War College library is "on the job," is owned by the Navy and is being used by its owners.

In the make-up of the monthly bulletin first are listed the current periodical articles. These are usually six or seven in number and contain articles of professional interest as well as current topics. Details of author, title, date, name of periodical and page number are given so that the article may be located with a minimum of time and effort. When a number of a magazine such as *Current History* or the *Proceedings* of the U. S. Naval Institute contains several good articles, a special paragraph is devoted to it. When the library receives copies of a reprinted article or a small pamphlet, an item is noted in the bulletin. Often enough copies are acquired to allow a limited distribution and this fact is also mentioned.

Scattered around the War College building are twenty-five identical collections of about seventy-five volumes each, called "student libraries." When a new addition is made to these libraries, attention is called to that fact in the bulletin. Occasionally extra numbers of the U. S. Naval Institute *Proceedings* are needed and a "want ad" in the bulletin brings generous responses from all over the Fleet.

When the outpouring of annual reports of the Secretary of the Navy; the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Navy Department; and other governmental agencies reaches the library, the next number of the bulletin informs all officers of the new accessions. Now and then an item is included designed to acquaint the readers with common reference books such as *Ayer's Newspaper Directory*; the U. S. Catalog of Books; the Railway Guide, etc.

Generally two new books are briefly reviewed. These are selected for their professional interest or for some one outstanding feature of particular value to officers. The last part of the bulletin is devoted to a complete list of recent accessions, listed alphabetically by author. These items give the officers a running inventory of the library's book collections and keep them fully informed as to what resources are at their disposal. A file of the bulletins thus preserves for

an officer a fairly complete record of his professional literature; including books, periodical articles, pamphlets and clippings.

At the time the bulletin was first issued, its circulation was confined to the staff and student officers of the Naval War College. Apparently its usefulness was discussed and recognized, for requests for it came in from other officers stationed in the Narragansett Bay region. Presently several officers stationed in Washington requested it for their personal use, and soon the mailing list included the Chief of Naval Operations, rated as the highest ranking naval officer ashore; the General Board, composed of several of the high ranking officers; and the Office of Naval Intelligence, an important section in the Bureau of Navigation.

Later additions to the mailing list included the University of the Philippines and the U. S. Naval Academy. Last year a naval mission composed of officers was organized and sent down to Brazil and the library bulletin was requested for use in their work also. Even tho the bulletin was prepared originally for use in the naval service, much of the material is pertinent to its sister branch, the Army; so that now the Army War College and the Commandant of the General Service Schools receive it. One of the Army officers, a graduate of both the Army War College and the Naval War College and now an instructor in the Army War College, has asked for it for use in his work at the latter institution.

Graduation of the class of 1923 came at about the end of the first year of the bulletin's existence and so many of the graduates desired it to be sent to them in the future that a decision was made to send it to all the graduates of the Naval War College, comprising at the present time about three hundred of the higher ranking naval officers together with a few army and marine corps officers. This move naturally greatly increased the circulation so that at the time of writing, nearly six hundred copies are being published.

As the officers graduate, many of them are returned to sea and foreign service duty so that the bulletin in being sent to them literally goes around the world. A prominent magazine writer who specializes in articles on the Navy, world conditions, and allied topics has made the statement that the information in the bulletin has been of material help to him in the preparation of his articles.

The success of any enterprise usually is measured by the results obtained. Just what can it be said has been accomplished by the issuing of this bulletin and its gradual dispersal all over the U. S. Fleet? First, it has helped to strengthen the tie between the Naval War College and its

graduates and helped to make the latter realize that the College wishes to share its service to those in the College with those who have left its doors. It also helps the officer who is not a War College graduate to realize that it is worth while for him to be detailed there for the course.

Another result has been to bring to the attention of the officer the publication of important books in his line, and incidentally his line is by no means confined to the art and science of naval warfare. It includes among other things international law, history, biography, politics, foreign policy, engineering, and scientific works. The listing of current periodical articles of interest brings to the officer's notice a carefully selected group of articles taken from the many that are published during the course of a month in the best American and British periodicals, both technical and general. This scheme of presenting important articles is not only a time-saver for the regular reader but helps to make it easier for the occasional reader to find good material; and no doubt gradually lays the foundation for his becoming a more habitual reader himself.

One effect has been to stimulate inquiries concerning books and to develop the War College library as a sort of bureau of general information for the Navy. Last October, for instance, when the preparations were being made for Navy Day, the Commandant of the First Naval District wrote to the College for material to be used in the dissemination of information for local publicity work. Several inquiries have been filled for facts and figures for use in local lectures by naval officers, many of these inquiries having been made over the telephone.

The U. S. Naval Institute recently requested aid in compiling a special reprint number of its *Proceedings*, to be devoted to particularly good general articles about the Navy and its work. The Library replied by sending a few clipped articles and also a list of all the articles noted in several months' issues of the bulletin which were referred to as "Recommendations for further reading."

All ships in the Navy of any size and importance are equipped with collections of books and periodicals that are sent out by the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department. The officers attached to the ships feel that they must read "good stuff" in the time available so as to keep abreast of the times, both professionally and personally and thus help fit themselves for more important commands later on. By circulating the bulletin among these officers, a leaning to definite reading is cultivated. A request for special periodicals may be a result of this stimulation and a potential result ought to be

a demand on the Bureau of Navigation for particular reading matter in addition to the excellent material now being sent out by that bureau. Occasional reference is made in the library bulletin to naval or military experts whose works are already on ship board in a separate collection known as "The Naval War College Library." This collection contains books used to a large extent in the War College and especially recommended by the College for officers' reading while on sea duty.

Another potential result should be to lead officers to use the library facilities in their respective localities. Many of the graduates of the Naval War College are sent to posts in the United States; some to navy yards near large cities, others to inspection and board duties on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. These men usually have access to public library facilities and if their own station or navy yard library does not have the material referred to, there should be a distinct impetus to "Use Your Public Library." Also when the ships are in port as they often are, officers can consult the local libraries for references noted in the bulletin.

A true test of the worth of any product is what a user really thinks of it. The phrase "Ask the man who owns one" may be in this case very properly changed to "Ask the man who reads it." This was actually done to a certain extent and the result is interesting. At the end of the year's work, a long questionnaire is given out to each graduating student officer and among the questions appears the following: "What method can you suggest which will assist officers to continue the course of professional study begun at the College after leaving that institution?" In the last class, nearly one-third recommended that the library bulletin be sent to all graduates. One officer even recommended that the bulletin be reprinted in the service journals.

As an experiment in library publicity, this development is apparently on the way to success. It is usually doubtful whether a small and highly specialized library can effectively broadcast its service by this means. However in library work as in all other lines of endeavor, it does not pay to "light a candle and put it under a bushel." If an attempt at growth and expansion is worth anything at all, it is worth the telling.

"It pays to advertise" is not merely a slogan—it is a great economic principle and it is becoming recognized more and more as such. Altho libraries as a class may be considered as social and educational institutions and not economic; they must adopt principles of economics

to continue to justify their existence as social and educational institutions.

The experience of the writer has led to the unmistakable corollary that no library is too small or too highly specialized to advertise. If the statement that "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link" is true, then every library must strengthen its rather weak link of publicity whether it caters to a great university, a small town, a large city, or the United States Navy.

A Manual of Legal Research*

DR. HICKS has prepared this volume especially for use in law libraries. It is unique and original not only in its inception and preparation, but also in its scope, leaving no problem unsolved and no loose threads to be gathered up. It is complete down to the date something over a year ago, when it presumably was sent to the printers. I am not going to review it from a law librarian's standpoint. Nor am I going to criticise it from such a standpoint, or any other standpoint for it is far away and far above any criticism.

Dr. Hicks has embodied in it years of study and research, and this book is valuable beyond price to any and all law librarians and law libraries. I shall review it for the benefit of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and for the benefit of the library schools, large circulating and reference libraries. All these should possess themselves of a copy soon as possible, and use it with all due diligence. Dr. Hicks' first step is to define certain primary things and establish certain fixed names, as technical requisites to a thoro understanding of what is to follow. His divisions are as follows: Art of Legal Research, Statute Law and Law Books, Case Law and Law Reports, English Law Reports, Law Reports in the United States, Appeal Papers as Legal Literature, Treatises, Legal Periodicals, Arrangement of Materials in Law Books, Legal Dictionaries, Digests, Search Books. Under these twelve heads he has succeeded in compiling more bibliothecal wisdom than ever before has been put in the same space. And I am not forgetting our old friend Soule or Marvin or any others, all of which are duly recorded at length on pages 325-332. These chapter headings speak for themselves, and Dr. Hicks has taken the precaution, as noted in the preface, to have these chapters read and criticised by some of the leading law professors, who have evidently set the seal of their approval on all he has written. As part of these chapters

* Hicks, F. C. *Materials and Methods of Legal Research with Bibliographical Manual*. Rochester, N. Y., 1923, 626 pp.

he has copied and printed many papers, not found together in any other place, thus adding to the historical value of the book. There have been many ineffectual attempts to classify law, and the solution of that problem is no nearer today than it ever was. I say classification of law, not classification of law books. The first table of books as given on pages 37-50 should be carefully gone over by the class of libraries I mention and purchases made freely from the more modern works. The chapters on Statute Law and on Case Law will be an education in themselves, if carefully read and pondered upon by lay readers. Also the chapters on Legal Treatises and on Legal periodicals are most helpful. This information is nowhere else accessible to ordinary readers and librarians. It is impossible to list even the latest compilation of statutes, one for each of the fifty-two entities having the rank of states, and this knowledge you should be able to obtain from your own state library.

The chapters on Legal Dictionaries and Legal Encyclopaedias should be able to help those libraries large enough, and having sufficient demand for such books in their purchases. Passing over the chapters on Digests and Search Books, as being too technical for any but law libraries, we come to Parts 2 and 3 especially adapted to use and comfort of law librarians. They are valuable from a bibliographical standpoint to the larger libraries and particularly to library schools. Right here let me whisper to the library schools, that there are a limited number of openings in law libraries for men who know some law and more law books. The law librarian must be acquainted personally with hundreds and thousands of books by mass and class. The tables given on pages 424-532 give more abbreviations than are found anywhere else, as they are double columned and really equal to double that number of pages of the older citation books. Any common law librarian must at least know all the American Reports listed on pages 556-571, some three hundred and ninety by personal count, and he must be able to produce them immediately without consulting any list. It would be decidedly *infra dignitatem* for him not to be able to do so. Then add five hundred more abbreviations from the English, from the lists found on pages 535-547, and you have at least eight hundred and ninety, and the Scotch and Irish will bring it up to an even thousand easily. The two tables of regnal years, one alphabetically by sovereigns and the other chronologically arranged, are a necessity in law libraries in locating the English Statutes, which are always printed and

known by sovereigns and years, as 5 George V. and such and such chapter.

In closing this review I wish most heartily to thank Dr. Hicks on the part of all law librarians for compiling and writing such a comprehensive and valuable work.

G. E. WIRE, *Librarian.*

*Worcester County Law Library,
Worcester, Mass.*

Loose-Leaf Note-Books for Clippings

MANY methods have been suggested for preserving clippings and I have one more to offer. This method was mentioned at one of the California District meetings and seemed to be a new idea to many of the librarians present, so I am passing the idea on to those who try to keep track of the elusive clipping.

All clippings on important current subjects are pasted on typewriter paper or on the regular filler and placed in loose-leaf note-book covers such as are used by college students. We use the regular black $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inch, three-ring type, as pamphlets may be inserted with the clippings. If the article is printed on both sides of the paper we typewrite the part on the reverse side and insert in the proper place.

These clipping books are classified and cataloged, and stand on the shelves in regular order with the books. New articles when clipped may be inserted at any time.

Special books are made on all local and national subjects needed for current reference material and are in constant demand. There is always a President's book with clippings of all his speeches, proclamations, etc. California is vitally interested in the Japanese problem and already we have four volumes of clippings on this subject. In the case of permanent material like the Japanese question we use a regular stiff-back note book the same size as the loose-leaf covers.

Material on our local harbor, state legislature, Los Angeles, Christmas, Valentine's day, etc., is kept in these books and is first aid to the librarian who may be called upon many times a day to supply large classes with material upon local and current topics. Individual books are also kept for members of the faculty who have articles published in local papers and periodicals.

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Librarian,*
*University of Southern California,
Los Angeles Calif.*

The A. L. A. Committee on Salaries has been made the Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities.

The Pierpont Morgan Library

THE Pierpont Morgan Library was last month conveyed to six trustees to administer as a public reference library for the use of scholars by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan as a memorial to his father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

The gift consists of a collection of about twenty-five thousand masterpieces in manuscript, print and binding, valued at between eight and twelve million dollars; the beautiful Renaissance marble building on East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, designed by Charles Follen McKim to lodge it; and an endowment of one and a half million dollars for administration expenses and for the purchase of additional treasures.

The deed of conveyance, giving wide powers of control of the building and its contents to the trustees, is here given in full:

This indenture made . . . between John Pierpont Morgan of the City of Glen Cove in the County of Nassau, N. Y., hereinafter called the Founder, and Jane Norton Morgan, his wife, . . . parties of the first part, and John Pierpont Morgan of the City of Glen Cove, N. Y., Jane Norton Morgan of the City of Glen Cove . . . Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., of Locust Valley . . . Henry Sturgis Morgan of Locust Valley . . . Lewis Cass Ledyard of No. 27 East 72nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, N. Y., and James Gore King of No. 103 East 65th Street in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., State of New York, hereinafter called the Trustees, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

I

Whereas the Founder desires to establish a memorial of his Father, which shall perpetuate the memory of his love of rare books and his belief in the educational value of the collections which he had gathered; and

Whereas, the Founder desires, in his lifetime, to promote the public welfare by founding, endowing and having maintained a public library, as an educational institution, within the State of New York, and to that end and for such purposes to grant and convey to the Trustees and to their successors, the personal property hereinafter described belonging to the Founder and also the real property hereinafter described belonging to the Founder and situated or being within the State of New York, under authority of and in accordance with the provisions of the following laws of the State of New York, to wit: Section 14 of Chapter 45 of the Laws of 1909 entitled "An Act relating to personal property,

constituting chapter forty-one of the consolidated laws" (as amended by chapter 168 of the Laws of 1920) and Section 115 of Chapter 52 of the Laws of 1909 entitled "An Act relating to real property, constituting chapter fifty of the consolidated laws" (as amended by chapter 169 of the Laws of 1920) and of any and all other provisions of law thereto enabling;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and to the end and for the purposes aforesaid, the parties of the first part have granted, conveyed, assigned, transferred and set over and by these presents do grant, convey, assign, transfer and set over unto the parties of the second part and to their successors and assigns the following described real and personal property, to wit:

1. All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 36th Street distant one hundred and thirty-three feet . . . from the northeasterly corner of 36th Street and Madison Avenue . . . [here follows detailed description of the site and adjacent premises.]

2. So much of the personal property now in and upon the premises hereinabove described as consists of certain books and manuscripts mentioned and described in an inventory thereof signed by the Founder and delivered to the parties of the second part herewith.

3. The sum of One Million Five Hundred Thousand dollars (\$1,500,000.).

To have and to hold the same and the proceeds and avails thereof unto the parties of the second part, the survivors and survivor, their, his or her successors and successor, in trust, nevertheless, to and for the following uses and purposes . . . :

II

(1) The nature, object and purposes of the institution to be founded, endowed and maintained are as follows:

A public library, for reference only, without any circulating or withdrawal privileges, to be maintained upon the premises hereby conveyed and upon such premises as may hereafter be acquired in addition thereto or in lieu thereof, for the use and benefit, free of expense to them, of all persons whomsoever, subject only to suitable rules and regulations; the object and pur-

poses of which institution are to preserve, protect and give permanence to the collections hereby transferred and hereafter acquired, to render them available, under suitable regulations and restrictions having regard to their nature and value, to scholars and persons engaged in the work of research and to those interested in literature, art and kindred subjects, to disseminate and contribute to the advancement of useful information and knowledge, to encourage and develop study and research and generally to conduct an institution of educational value to the public.

(2) The name by which the institution shall be known is "The Pierpont Morgan Library."

(3) The powers and duties of the Trustees, which, however, shall not be held to be exclusive of other powers which may be necessary to enable such Trustees fully to carry out the object of this grant, shall be as follows:

The Trustees shall hold, manage, preserve and protect the property of the institution and shall have full and exclusive power to manage and conduct its affairs and business. They may adopt, and from time to time may alter and modify, a constitution and by-laws for the conduct of the affairs of the institution and such rules and regulations for the care, management, use and disposition of its property as they shall deem wise or as new conditions may from time to time require.

Any act, in which all the acting Trustees shall concur, shall be binding and valid. The Trustees may organize as a board and may appoint or elect, in such manner as they shall see fit, a president, a treasurer and a secretary who shall be chosen from among the Trustees, and such other officers and such committees as they may consider necessary or proper, with such powers and authority to act in the name and on the behalf of the whole number of Trustees and such duties as the Trustees shall from time to time confer or impose; they may provide that two or more offices may be held by any one person; they may provide for stated and special meetings and upon what notice and by whom the same shall be called and may further provide that any Trustee may, in writing, waive notice of any stated or special meeting with like effect as if such notice had been duly given; they may further provide for the giving by any Trustee to one or more co-trustees of proxies in writing to vote at any meeting; and they may further provide what number of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting and what number of Trustees at a meeting may approve or take any valid and binding action on behalf of the board.

The trustees shall have full power to acquire

by grant, gift, purchase, devise or bequest and to hold, sell, exchange and dispose of all property, real or personal and of whatsoever nature, for the uses and purposes of the institution, without limitation as to amount or value, and may hold or sell, exchange and dispose of any property, real or personal, hereby conveyed and transferred to them, and may from time to time, for any period whatever, lease any property, real or personal, in their hands. They may from time to time, for the uses and purposes of the institution, borrow money upon the mortgage, pledge or security of the assets, real or personal, in their hands. They may, from time to time, improve, alter and repair any real property under their control. They shall have full power to make, execute and deliver any and all contracts, deeds, transfers, bonds, notes, mortgages, leases and other instruments which may be necessary, proper or expedient in the full exercise of their powers and duties.

The Trustees may from time to time employ or appoint such directors, superintendents, assistants and other employees and such agents and attorneys as shall be necessary to the proper management, use, safe-keeping and disposition of the property under their control and the proper exercise of their powers and duties hereunder, and may determine the compensation of such persons and at any time discharge them. No Trustee and no officer, agent or employee of the Trustees or of the institution, shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary benefit or profit from the operations of the Trustees or of the institution, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of the purposes of the trust and of the institution hereby founded.

The Trustees, in their discretion, may procure such insurance as they may deem desirable and as can be obtained upon any building against loss by fire or otherwise, and may protect themselves and the institution by general liability or accident insurance, defraying the cost of all such insurance out of the funds hereby transferred to them or hereafter acquired by them. But neither the Trustees hereunder nor any corporation which may be formed by them under the authority hereinafter bestowed upon them shall be under any obligation to effect any such insurance or any insurance against loss of any nature upon any personal property hereby transferred or hereafter acquired by the Trustees hereunder or by any such corporation, or be liable for any loss of or injury to the same.

The Trustees may establish in connection with the library a gallery of art and out of any funds in their possession may purchase such objects of art as they may deem appropriate.

They may provide for such lectures, exhibitions or instruction in connection with the institution as they may deem desirable. They may also provide for the reproduction, by printing, photography or otherwise, of any portion of the collections in their hands, and for the publication and distribution among libraries, museums, universities and other institutions, and among individuals, of the reproductions and copies so made.

The Trustees may loan the collections hereby transferred or hereafter acquired, in whole or in part, for purposes of exhibition or otherwise and may receive and exhibit any and all objects of art and of literary merit or educational value which may be loaned to them.

The Trustees may receive and hold investments and property of any nature delivered to them by the Founder and may loan and invest all funds at any time in their hands upon such security and in such property, real or personal, as they shall deem proper and shall not be restricted to the class of investments which alone are permitted Trustees by the laws of the State of New York or the rules and practice of the courts, provided that any investments other than those so permitted shall be approved by a majority of the whole number of Trustees. They shall have full power to expend the funds of the institution, both capital and income, for the

benefit of the institution and in furtherance of the purposes of this grant, in such manner as they shall see fit.

If and so often as the Trustees for any reason deem it advisable to remove the property in their possession to another location within the State of New York, they shall have full power so to do. They shall have power at any time to form or to procure to be formed a corporation, with such powers as they shall determine to be appropriate or necessary to enable it fully to carry out the spirit and purposes of this grant, either by application to the Legislature of the State of New York for the enactment of a special law or to the Regents of the University of the State of New York for a charter, or under any general law of the State of New York, and, provided they shall procure or receive a charter which, in their judgment, will effectively carry out the spirit and purposes of this grant, to organize such corporation and thereupon to transfer to such corporation all the property, real and personal and of whatever nature, at the time vested in or possessed by the Trustees, thereby terminating this trust; and upon the conveyance, transfer and delivery of all such property to such corporation the Trustees shall be completely and forever discharged from all further responsibility hereunder. The Trustees, however, shall be under no obligation to adopt,



THE HOME OF THE PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY NEAR THE CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 36TH STREET, NEW YORK



THE ENTRANCE HALL LOOKING TOWARD THE EAST ROOM

accept or receive or to organize a corporation under any charter which, or the first board of directors or trustees named in which, shall not in all respects be satisfactory to them.

No Trustee shall be held personally or pecuniarily liable for any act done or committed or for any omission to act for and in behalf of the Trustees or the institution and for the purposes of this grant nor for any act or omission of any co-trustee. In all contracts entered into and obligations assumed by the Trustees they may specify that they shall not be held personally liable but that all persons dealing with them shall look only to the trust estate.

No accounting shall be required of the Trustees except as such accounting may now or hereafter be required by law, but they shall at all times keep proper accounts of the property and funds in their hands and of their receipts and expenditures.

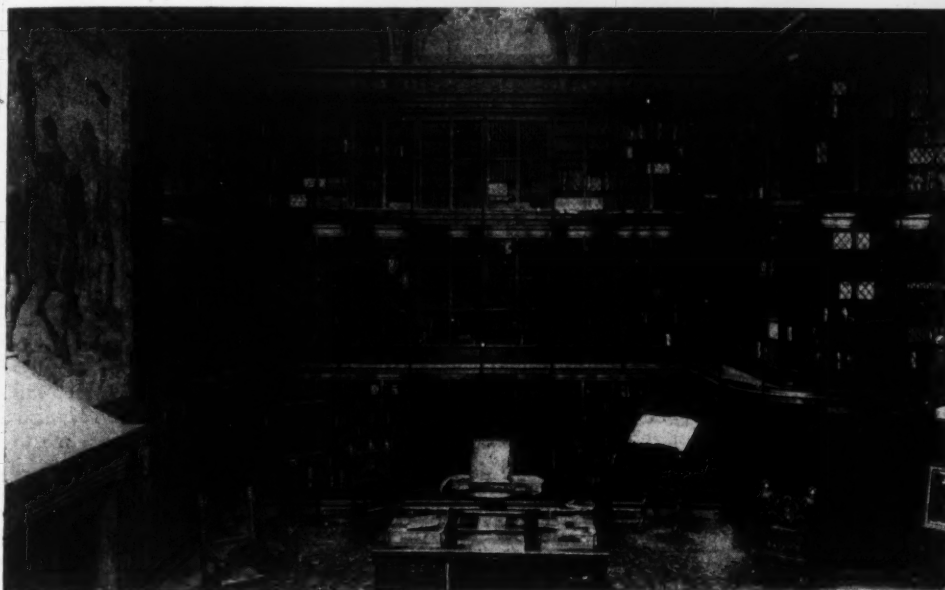
(4) The Trustees herein named or their successors may, at any time and from time to time in such manner as they shall determine, appoint and associate with themselves other Trustees in such number as they shall deem wise. Each Trustee so appointed and associated, as well as any Trustee chosen to fill a vacancy, shall thereby, upon his or her acceptance of the trust, be and become fully invested with all the same rights, titles, interests, powers and duties of a Trustee hereunder as if he or she had originally been named a Trustee herein, without

any further act, conveyance or transfer by the remaining Trustees, but the remaining Trustees may make, execute and deliver all such conveyances and transfers as they may deem necessary or advisable in the premises.

Any Trustee may, in writing addressed and delivered to his or her co-trustees, resign the office of trustee hereunder. Any vacancy occurring among the Trustees, by death, removal, resignation or otherwise, may be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as the Trustees shall determine. In case the number of Trustees shall at any time be reduced to less than six, the remaining Trustees shall, as soon as they can reasonably do so, fill the vacancy or vacancies and, until the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled, the remaining Trustees shall possess all the powers and be charged with all the duties hereby or by law conferred or imposed upon the Trustees.

The Trustees making any such appointment shall execute and acknowledge an instrument in writing, in form to be recorded, setting forth the fact of such appointment and may record the same in the county in which the real property of the institution shall be situated, and any such writing, whether or not recorded, shall be conclusive evidence of such appointment.

(5) The rules and regulations for the management of the property hereby conveyed and transferred or otherwise acquired by the Trustees and for the safe-keeping, use and disposition,



A BOOK-LINED CORNER IN THE EAST ROOM

shall be those made by the Trustees and changed by them from time to time as hereinabove provided, and shall be such as shall best secure the preservation from injury or destruction of the unique and valuable collections committed to their care.

(6) The institution shall be maintained in the building hereby conveyed to the Trustees but in case of the partial or total destruction of the building or in case it shall in the judgment of the Trustees prove inadequate for the purposes of the institution, or in case for any reason the Trustees deem it desirable to remove the collections, temporarily or permanently, to another location, within the State of New York, they shall have full power to alter, enlarge, add to or rebuild the present structure upon its present site alone or partly upon its present site and partly or wholly upon other land acquired by them, or to sell and dispose of the premises hereby conveyed and to purchase other premises and to erect thereon another or other suitable building or buildings, the character and extent whereof shall be determined by the Trustees.

The Trustees may, in the name of the institution as designated herein, sue and defend, in relation to the trust property and in relation to all matters affecting the institution endowed and established by this grant.

In addition to the powers and authority anywhere herein specifically mentioned, the Trustees shall have and may use all other powers and

authority necessary and proper to carry out the spirit and purposes of the institution founded by this grant. All the powers and authority herein conferred upon the Trustees may be exercised by them in their sole discretion and judgment, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

The Pierpont Morgan Library shall not be absorbed by or merged or consolidated with any other institution nor shall any steps be taken whereby it may in any degree lose its identity, prior to the expiration of one hundred years from March 1, 1913, the date of death of John Pierpont Morgan, Father of the Founder.

None of the rights to alter, amend or modify the terms and conditions hereof and the trusts herein created or to exercise control or dominion, mentioned or referred to in said Section 14 of Chapter 45 of the Laws of 1909 as amended or in said Section 115 of Chapter 52 of the Laws of 1909 as amended, are reserved by the Founder, and this grant shall not be subject to alteration, amendment, modification or revocation by the Founder in any respect whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

No description of the contents of the library has been made, the only article on the subject dating from 1908, since which time, of course,

numerous precious treasures have been added to the collection.

In addition to the drawings, etchings, mezzotints, coins and medals there are some 530 volumes of illuminated manuscripts dating from the 6th to the 16th centuries, over 900 volumes of manuscripts of the works of American, English and Continental authors, about 7,000 autograph letters and documents, and some 60 volumes and many fragments of Coptic manuscripts of the 9th and 10th centuries.

The incunabula include the only specimen in America of the earliest dated piece of printing, the 1455 Indulgence of Pope Nicolas V; the only copy in America of the first Fust and Schoeffer Great Psalter, a beautiful copy on vellum, dated 1459; block book editions of the *Biblio Pauperum*, the *Ars Moriendi*, *Canticorum Apocalypse* of St. John, *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, etc.; examples from the press of Laurens Coster of Haarlem; the first edition of Dante, 1472; a rare Cicero, 1475; an Aristotle printed on vellum in Venice in 1483; a Jenson Augustinus, 1475; the first dated Livy, 1470; a very rare Romance of the Rose, 1482; the largest collection of Caxtons in a private library including the "Recuyell of the Hystories of Troye," printed at Bruges in 1475; the only known copy of the first edition in English of Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," printed at Westminster in 1485; a copy of the earliest English service book, the "Hours for the Use of Salisbury," in 1477; some 60 volumes by Caxton's successor, Wynken de Worde, and over 500 Aldines forming a collection second only to the Spencer collection now in the John Rylands Library in Manchester.

Autograph manuscripts—letters, poems, novels, etc.—include twenty-five volumes by Sir Walter Scott; poems, letters, etc., by Keats; Mrs. Thrale's "Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson"; Boswell letters to Temple, from 1758 to 1794; Lamb's "Dissertation Upon Roast Pig" and letters; Moore's "Lalla Rookh," the original draft, the final manuscript as sent to the printer, and proof sheets corrected by him; Dickens' "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Battle of Life," "Hunted Down," "A Holiday Romance," "Sketches of Young Gentlemen," and (with Wilkie Collins) "The Frozen Deep"; Thackeray's manuscript and original drawings for "The Rose and the Ring," "The Virginians," "Denis Duval," "Lovel the Widower," and many original sketches; Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," "The Amazing Marriage," "Lord Ormont and His Aminta."

Among French authors represented are George Sand's "Les Dames Vertes"; Victor Hugo's "Journal de Pexile"; Alexandre Dumas' "Vicomte de Bragelonne" (parts).

The rich collection by American writers includes Poe's "Annabel Lee," "Ulalume," portions of his first poem "Tamerlane," "Dr. Farr and Mr. Featherstone," "Hans Phall," etc.; poems by Walt Whitman and Whittier, Lowell's "A Year's Life"; Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," and "Feathertop," also journals, notebooks and letters; Thoreau's Journal and fourteen volumes of poems, letters, essays, etc.; Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"; and 8 volumes by Bret Harte.

Among historical manuscripts are correspondence between George Washington and George and James Clinton, Laurens, Jefferson and others, also a six-page letter to James Madison dated Mount Vernon 1792, asking Madison to prepare "a valedictory address from me to the public," and giving his idea of what such an address should embody; and letters (1794-96) addressed to the King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany asking for the release of Lafayette.

Library Billboard Advertising

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We think that any library which would put up a billboard such as that used by the Hackley Memorial Library at Muskegon ought to be reprimanded by the library profession and consider it a bit of very bad taste that the LIBRARY JOURNAL as representing library interests should have published it.

We should like to know the opinion of other libraries with regard to this.

ANNIE A. NUNNS,
MARY STUART FOSTER,
EDNA C. ADAMS,
RUTH P. HAYWARD,
LILLIAN J. BEECROFT.

*State Historical Society of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wis.*

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- March 6. At Gibson's (East Forty-second Street, New York). New York Library Club dinner.
- March 29. At Indianapolis. Catalogers regional conference.
- May 2-3. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. Twenty-eighth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.
- June 30-July 5. At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Forty-sixth annual conference of the American Library Association and affiliated organizations.
- Aug. 25-27. At Victoria, B. C. Fifteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.
- Sept. 22-27. At the Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y. New York Library Association Week.

Public Library Reports and the Law—VI

By LUCIUS H. CANNON

Librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Public Library

Continued from the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15.

XXII

THE importance of annual reports was again demonstrated by the passage of a law by the state legislature of New York last May. It is chapter 784 of the Laws of 1923. While the law applies specifically to public service corporations, the necessity of reports is indicated by the penalties that follow any failure to make such reports.

"If such corporation or person shall fail to make and file the annual report within the time above specified or within the time as extended by the commission, or shall fail to amend such report within such reasonable time as may be prescribed by the commission or shall fail to make specific answer to any question, or shall fail to make the periodic reports when required by the commission as herein provided, within the time and in the form prescribed by the commission for the making and filing of any such report or answer, such corporation or person shall forfeit to the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect to such annual report, amendment, answer or periodic report. Such forfeiture shall be recovered in an action brought by the commission in the name of the people of the state of New York."

The neglect or failure to follow the letter and spirit of the law because of opposition to some of its provisions on the ground that they are needless and extravagant, or from contempt, is no less reprehensible than the attitude of, say, a Bolshevik, toward our laws, which he believes to be unnecessary or pernicious. The injunctions of the law are mandatory. Hence it follows that the laws outlining public library reports are also mandates that must be observed. Indeed, it is as unlawful to leave out any of its requirements in compiling and writing a report, as it is to neglect to make a report.

In Colorado a purported report failed to contain material required by the provisions of the statutes. The Supreme Court held that in law it was no report.¹

The Colorado law under which the decision was rendered penalized the officers and directors of the corporation who omitted, neglected, refused or failed to file an annual report and they were adjudged under its provisions to be "jointly and severally and individually liable for all

debts of such corporation . . . that shall be contracted during the year next preceding the time when such report should by this section have been made and filed, and until such report shall be made and filed."²

Even the unintentional failure or inadvertent neglect to make a report that is required by law to be made absolves none of the directors from liability. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held that "there was no prejudicial error therefore in the admission of testimony tending to prove that . . . the president of the bank, intentionally neglected or refused to make the annual report. For, under the law, it was wholly immaterial whether the delinquency was intentional or not."³ The Supreme Court of Michigan, held in a similar case that "the neglect of a majority of the directors to make a report required by law or to file it properly as required by law, will be presumed to be intentional; and such neglect, in the absence of all explanation, will render each director liable for all debts of the corporation contracted during the period of such neglect."⁴

"If the plaintiff should be required in the first instance to prove by direct evidence the actual intent in the minds of the delinquent directors, and should be precluded from making proof by inference from the fact of omission to perform the act required by the statute, the object of the law would be seriously obstructed, if not in many cases altogether defeated."⁵

In a case where a corporation having twelve trustees only six, not a majority, signed the report, and it was claimed that the trustees became liable for the debts of the corporation, as a penalty for an omission by the company to make reports, the court held that when the information required in annual reports is published with the honest intention of following the law and in the manner and form prescribed by statute, the trustees have done all in their power to follow the law. (125 New York 26, 31.)

When we assume responsibilities that carry with them legal obligations and thru obduracy or neglect refuse or fail to perform our whole duty as outlined in the law, we invite the penalties for our delinquencies.

This principle has become a maxim of law which Blackstone, Book III of his Commentaries,

¹ 61 Colo. 368.

² 49 Colo. 470.

³ 95 Ark. 331.

⁴ 19 Mich. 187.

⁵ 19 Mich. 193.

has quaintly worded as follows: "Whatever, therefore, the laws order anyone to pay, that becomes instantly a debt, which he hath beforehand contracted to discharge."

From a proposition so clearly enunciated a simple corollary may be deduced: "Whatever the laws order anyone to do, instantly that becomes a duty which he has beforehand contracted to do."

XXIII

One of the greatest opportunities for publicity, we may venture to repeat, that is offered to a public library is the annual report. But let not the librarian forget that a report made up entirely of statistics, while easy to compile, will meet too many worthier competitors to enlist even a passing notice for his statistical tables. The mediocrity of such a report is exaggerated when compared with the Coroner's report, whose records of unsolved mysteries stir the blood, quicken the pulse and cause one cautiously to look around for the Headless Horseman; or the perennial interest of the health department; or the fascinating stories of real Sherlock Holmes's and Craig Kennedys and the arrests of criminals disclosed by the jail report; or the stories of the Workhouse, the Poor House, the Hospital, or the Park and the Playground departments, together with summaries of municipal base ball, golf, tennis and Athletic Field sports. Even the Comptroller's report, filled as it is with statistics and tables, has an interest unknown to the vapidty of the ordinary Public Library report.

XXIV

In battling with the sordid, the humble and the great share alike. The public library may be one in miniature only, or it may be a great library like that of the Library of Congress. In both cases the battle must be fought.

The near is common. The common is without beauty. We suffer from familiarity with our environment. It breeds contempt. We pass under the starry heavens without being moved, or if at all, only by an occasional sentiment, and it was Emerson, who noting this, said that if the stars appeared only once in a thousand years men would wonder, and awestruck, fall down and worship.

There are librarians who declare that they are so involved in the trivial that there is "nothing to write about" of general interest for their annual reports. A great librarian once told us that he began his annual report the day after he finished the one for the previous year. This he did with folder and envelope files, noting and clipping all things remotely or intimately concerning the library.

By the same method any librarian, however

small the community he serves, may begin to collect material a year in advance—material that in details may seem valueless, and much it may be decided to eliminate, but at the end of the year he will be surprised how much remains of interest and how much material there is to arrange, rewrite and edit. We may recall that Charlotte Brontë said in speaking of the narrow experiences of her restricted life, that "all is grist that comes to my mill."

No true progress was ever made unless it was illumined by the light of imagination.

The one thing that surmounts the ignoble, that transcend circumstances, that vanquishes limitations, is imagination. It is a quality of the soul and is more to be desired as a part of the equipment of a librarian or any executive, or man of affairs, than university degrees, certificates and wide experience without it. We waive the emotional, erratic kind. But the unfailing light that illumines the path from despair to hope, from sorrow to joy, from poverty to riches, from initiation to consummation, is still, imagination. It has only to do with the higher nature of man, and man's delinquencies may paralyze and destroy its high function.

Thru it the sordid sands of a narrow environment turn to gold. The obstacles to achievement are spurs that stimulate to greater endeavor, and earnest endeavor to ultimate accomplishment. It is imagination that still shows the way. It has blazed a thousand trails into the known and unknown, and ever ennoble those who follow the path it indicates.

Men and women have welded these common realities into lives of strength and service. Men and women have made these common things services of inspiration and beauty. Gilbert White, of Selborne, found and recorded the observations of unobtrusive wonders in a little English parish, a record that all the world has since read, and still reads. His reports are classics. The living and the dead yield to us these examples.

The life of every inventor, every merchant-prince, every great worker, or leader in statesmanship, politics, literature or art—Edison, Bell, Ford, Rockefeller, Lincoln, LaFollette, Bryan, Howells, Sargent, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone Blackwell, Elizabeth Cadv Stanton, Katherine Tingley, Jane Addams—all, and scores of others, have worked and are working under the inspiring and enlightened leading of imagination.

For did not common wood-sheds shelter some of the experimental stages of Edison and Ford? Still they worked on with unfailing faith. Rockefeller looked about him and refused to despise his near-at-hand opportunities. Senator La Follette began his career as a university student and won an interstate oratorical contest on

"Iago," a character that had then been before the reading and dramatic world nearly three hundred years; and his wife saw a graduation oration in "Dandelions" at the same university. What was it that lifted Lincoln out of his depressing environment? or held Howells with unswerving adherence to an ethical code during a period of over fifty years, such as American literature, or the literature of any other country has never before known, and an unmatched literary performance? What gave Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Blackwell a courage, a patience and perseverance that worked to success? What was it that transformed Point Loma—a point of land extending into the Pacific Ocean, originally having the appearance not unlike a desert, now one of the great beauty spots of the entire world, with its groves of fruits and flowers, its beautiful buildings unique in their architecture, and wonderful avenues bordered with immense waving palms—into a veritable paradise in which to work out the educational and humanitarian ideas of Katherine Tingley? And sordidness that descends to squalor, it would seem, was chosen by Jane Addams to do work that has attracted the notice of all the world.

All communities yield these minds. There are no mental Saharas. For that which we call imagination must be wherever man is. The obscure and the great are its beneficiaries. Men and women may bring its force mightily or weakly to earth, not in accord with their worldly position or power, but to the degree of their weakness or strength to work unselfishly to serve all humanity. The library worker in the smallest community may command its unfailing inspiration by doing what is to be done with intelligence, in the best manner he or she knows how to do. The greatest librarian on earth can do no more.

Our journey has taken us into the varied temperatures of the United States, scenes of beauty and aridity, visualized as we touched them by those who knew them. Into the legislative halls of many states our journey carried us, into the council chambers of numerous cities, into the Federal Congress itself—and even into the highest courts of some of the states. Our journey began free from incipient haste, and we have continued it with something of the leisure that characterized the progresses of the Norman Kings and after—of Elizabeth herself—without the fanfares, the gay pennons, the festivities, the gorgeous attires, but rather in the sober dress, with the sedate countenance and speech, the solemn demeanor,—more in consonance with the seriousness, the gravity, of our message, and now—our journey is ended.

REFERENCES ON LIBRARY REPORTS AND LIBRARY STATISTICS

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INDEXES, ETC.*

- American Library Annual*. New York, 1912-18.
American Library Association. Handbook. Annual. Chicago, 1922.
 —. *Libraries of the U. S. and Canada*. Chicago, 1918.
Annual Library Index. 1905-1910. New York, 1911.
 Cannons, H. G. T. *comp.* Bibliography of library economy, 1876-1909; a classified index to professional periodical literature. London, 1910.
Catholic Encyclopedia. New York, c1910. (See *Libraries*, v. 9, p. 227-232; *Vatican archives*, v. 15, p. 286-290, bibl.; *Vatican library*, p. 290-297.)
 Curtiss, Florence R. *Reports and bulletins*. Urbana: University of Illinois Library School, 1912.
Cyclopedia of education. New York, 1913. (See *Libraries*, v. 4, p. 7-18; *Pedagogical libraries*, p. 18-19, bibl. p. 19-21; *Library classification of educational publications*, p. 21-23, bibl.; *Library method*, p. 23; *Training for library service*, p. 24-26. Bibl.)
Encyclopedia Americana. New York, c1919. (See *Libraries*, v. 17, p. 354-394; *Rural libraries*, v. 23, p. 777-778; *Traveling libraries*, v. 27, p. 18-20.)
Encyclopedia Britannica. Cambridge, England, 1911. (See *Libraries*, v. 16, p. 545-577.)
 Guthrie, Anna L. *Library work cumulated*, 1905-1911. White Plains, 1912.
Jewish Encyclopedia. New York, 1904. (See *Libraries*, v. 8, p. 71-77, bibl.)
LIBRARY JOURNAL. General index, vols. 1-22, inclusive, 1876-1897, inclusive. New York, 1898.
New international encyclopedia. New York, 1922. (See *Libraries*, v. 14, p. 61-73, bibl.; *Cataloguing*, v. 4, p. 666-668, bibl.)
Poole's Index to Periodical Literature and supplements, 1802-1906. Boston.
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Cumulated, 1900-1903. New York, 1923.
 Simpson, Frances. *Syllabus for a course of study in the history of the evolution of the library in Europe and America*, 1903.
 U. S. Bureau of Education. *Public, society and school libraries*. (Bull. 1915, No. 25.)
 Winkler Prins' *Geillustreerde Encyclopaedie*. Amsterdam, Holland, 1915. (See *Bibliografie*, v. 3, p. 373-376; *Bibliotheek*, p. 377-380; *Bibliotheekwetenschap*, p. 381-382.)

LIBRARY REPORTS

- About library reports. *L. J.* v. 44, p. 253. April 1919. (Brief article from *Library Messenger*.)
 A good library report that is also good printing. *Public Libraries*, v. 11, p. 248. May 1906. (Editorial); *American Library Association. Library reports*. (In essentials in library administration, 1922, p. 38-39.)
Annual reports. A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1911, p. 96. (In report of Com. on Administration.)
Annual reports of a small library. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, v. 13, p. 136-137. May 1917.
 Bacon, Corinne. *Reports and statistics*. A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1908, p. 227-229. (Committee on Library Administration.)
 Bailey, Arthur L. *Budget studies*. *L. J.* v. 48, p. 211-215. March 1, 1923.
 Bostwick, Arthur E. *Statistics, reports, etc.* (In his *American Public Library*, 1923, p. 266-281.)
 Brown, J. D. *Annual report and statistics*. (In his

* Only those works are included under this head that were available at the time of compilation in the St. Louis Public Library.

- Manual of Library Economy. 1903. p. 50-52, 413-414.)
- Bruère, Henry. Accounting and reporting methods, municipal. (In his *New York City Government*. 1912. p. 125-170.)
- Cannon, Lucius H. Public library reports and the law of the land. L. J., Sept. 1923, p. 747-751; Oct. 15, p. 852-856; Nov. 15, p. 953-956; Feb. 1, 1924, p. 123-127; Feb. 15, 169-175. (To be continued.)
- Comparative data in library reports. A. L. A. *Bulletin*. v. 5, p. 41-42. May 1911.
- Commendable reports. *Pub. L.* v. 25, p. 257-258. May 1920. (Editorial.)
- Criticism of library reports. L. J. v. 43, p. 457. June 1918. (Comment on article in *Pub. L.*)
- Crunden, Frederick M. Library reports. L. J. v. 15, p. 198-199. July 1890.
- Curtis, Florence R. Annual report of a small public library. *Library Occurrent*. v. 2, p. 115-117. March 1910.
- Cutter, C. A. First annual report of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library. L. J., Jan. 1881.
- Daily statistics and the annual report. *Ia. Lib. Q.* v. 2, p. 5-6. 1902.
- Dana, John C. Library reports. (In his *Library Primer*. 1920. p. 183-188.)
- Ditmer, C. F. Steps to improve municipal reports. *American City*. v. 18, p. 48. Jan. 1918.
- Doren, Electra C. Statistics and reports of public libraries. L. J. v. 24, p. C57. July 1899.
- Eastman, William R., Cornelia Marvin, and Hiller C. Wellman. Reports and statistics. A. L. A. *Proceedings*. 1903. p. 71-76; and also H. C. Wellman, A. L. A. *Proceedings*. L. J. v. 30, p. C102-106. Sept. 1905; L. J. v. 31, p. C146-153. Aug. 1906. (In report of Committee on Library Administration.)
- Edmonds, John. Uniformity in library reports. L. J. v. 19, p. 256. Aug. 1894. (Communication.)
- Foster, William E. Essentials of a library report. L. J. v. 28, p. C76-81. July 1903.
- , Necessity of giving name of state with that of city on library reports. L. J. v. 13, p. 204. July 1888. (Communication.)
- Gaillard, Edwin W. Essentials of library reports. L. J. v. 28, p. C160. July 1903.
- Garland, C. H. Librarian's annual report. L. J. v. 21, p. C65-66. Dec. 1897.
- Gill, A. K. Annual report. L. W., v. 13, p. 360-363. June 1911.
- Greenwood, Thomas. Reports of public libraries. (In his *Public Libraries*. London, 1894. p. 362.)
- Hanus, P. H. Town and city school reports, more particularly superintendents' reports. *School and Society*. v. 3, p. 145-155. Jan. 29, 1916. p. 186-198. Feb. 5, 1916.
- Hasse, Adelaide R. Cataloguing annual reports. *Pub. L.* v. 5, p. 319-320. Oct. 1900.
- Hyde, Dorsey W. Period reports. (In *business writing*.)
- Interest in annual reports. *American City*. v. 26, p. 313-314. April 1922.
- Leonhauser, U. L. National fund for promoting efficient accounting and reporting. *Annals of American Academy of Political Science*. v. 41, p. 304-306. May 1912.
- Library report. L. J. v. 19, p. 42. Feb. 1894. (Editorial.)
- Library reports. L. J. v. 38, p. 114. Feb. 1913. (Reprint of editorial in *Springfield Republican* Jan. 21.)
- Library reports. *Pub. L.* v. 5, p. 388. Nov. 1900. (Editorial); v. 7, p. 470. D. 1902. (Editorial.)
- Library reports. *Pub. L.* v. 3, p. 305-307. O. 1898. (Discussion on Miss Kelso's paper by Miss Hewins, Miss Ahern, Miss Haines.)
- Lydenberg, Harry M. History of the New York Public Library. 1923. p. 151-300.
- Madeley, C. Report on public library reports. L., v. 3, p. 398-399. 1891.
- Making a salesman of the library report. Massachusetts Library Club. *Bulletin* p. 18.
- Marvin, Cornelia. Notes for librarians. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. v. 1, p. 42-43. May 1905. (Annual reports.)
- Marx, H. F. Standardizing of library reports. *Pennsylvania Library Notes*. v. 4, p. I-II. O. 1911.
- Model library report. *Ia. Lib. Q.* v. 1, p. 43. 1901.
- Moody, Katherine T. Index to library reports. 1913. (Arranged according to subject-matter found in annual reports, such as Lighting, Maps, Pamphlets, etc.)
- , Library reports from a frivolous point of view. L. J. v. 38, p. 263-267. May 1913.
- Munn, Ralph. Library reports. L. J. v. 48, p. 413-414. May 1, 1923; *P. L.* v. 28, p. 229-231. May 1923. (Summary of a talk to the Pacific Northwest Lib. Assn., Sept. 1, 1922.)
- New form of library report. *Pub. Lib.*, v. 28, p. 109. Feb. 1923.
- New idea in library reports. *Pub. L.*, v. 7, p. 151. April 1902. (Communication.)
- Otis, H. G. Recipe for a city manager report. *American City*. v. 21, p. 389. O. 1919.
- Quickest method of getting the totals of the circulation statistics for the annual report. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. v. 4, p. 60. May-June 1908.
- Reports and statistics. (See Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin Library Commission's Handbook. 1902. p. 47-48.)
- Report of a useful public library. *School Review*. v. 12, p. 664-667. O. 1904.
- Reports of city boards of education. *Elementary School Journal*. v. 15, p. 123-132. N. 1914.
- Report of Librarian of Congress. *Scientific American*. v. 82, p. 154. March 10, 1900.
- for 1920.
- L. J. v. 45, p. 163-164. Feb. 15, 1920.
- for 1920.
- L. J. v. 46, p. 170-171. Feb. 15, 1921.
- for 1921.
- L. J. v. 47, p. 21-22. Jan. 1, 1922.
- for 1922.
- L. J. v. 48, p. 77. Jan. 15, 1923.
- for 1923.
- L. J. v. 49, p. 77. Jan. 15, 1924.
- Rosenau, N. S. Co-operation of libraries in collecting annual reports. L. J. v. 14, p. 473-474. D. 1889.
- Sands, H. R. Departmental reporting for cities and counties. *American City*. v. 12, p. 126-131. Feb. 1915; 217-220. March; 423-425. May 1915.
- Sickley, J. C. Suggestions to librarians for a more literary form of report. L. J. v. 43, p. 236-238. April 1918.
- Sneeden, D. Need for better school reports and publicity. (In: National Education Association *Proceedings*. 1910. p. 977-980.)
- Some attractive library reports. *Iowa Library Quarterly*, v. 5, p. 83. 1905.
- Spofford, A. R. Library reports and advertising. (In his *Book for All Readers*. 1900. p. 349-356.)
- Stevens, W. F. Outline for a library report. L. J. v. 28, p. 297. June 1903.
- Three ideals for an annual report. *American City*. (Co. ed.) v. 14, p. 115-116. Feb. 1916.
- Uniformity in library reports. *Wisconsin Library Commission Bulletin*. 1900-02. p. 30.

View of library reports. *Pub. L.*, v. 11, p. 256. May 1906. (Communication.)

Walton, J. M. Application to a municipality of modern methods of accounting and reporting. *Annals of Am. Acad. of Polit. and Soc. Sci.*, v. 41, p. 64-68. May 1912.

Why and what of library reports. *N. Y. Lib.*, v. 8, p. 98-99. A. 1922.

Willcock, W. J. Reports. Discussion. *Library Association Record*, v. 8, p. 392-397. Aug. 1906.

— What should an annual report contain? *Library Association Record*, v. 8, p. 363-371. 392-397. 1906.

Woodford, Jessie M. Annual reports: their why and what. *L. J.*, v. 47, p. 1024. Dec. 1, 1922.

Yorath, C. J. Well planned municipal report. *American City*, v. 23, p. 419-421. Oct. 1920.

Arizona's Present Library Record

By ESTELLE LUTRELL, Librarian, University of Arizona

A BRIEF library survey of Arizona by counties may give some idea of the present conditions and their bearing on any library movement started in the future. There are fourteen counties in the State. Four public library buildings have been erected in as many counties and three semi-public in two additional counties. These buildings together with that of the University library represent the total for the entire State, altho there are two tax-supported public libraries in rented or temporary quarters.

Three of the northern counties, Mohave, Navajo and Apache, with the combined area of 34,688 square miles, and a total population of 34,532, have no public libraries. However, a district which grants so much space for each inhabitant "to swing a cat in," makes in consequence the support of libraries difficult. Further the region is for the most part a "horseback country," while the population is about one-half Indian. Coconino, the other county on the northern boundary, with a population of 9,982, of which one third are Indians, has a small public library at Flagstaff, and a newly established tax-supported library at Williams. Proceeding to the south we find Yavapai, a county of 24,016 population, with a Carnegie library of about 5000 volumes at Prescott, its largest center. In Gila county with a population of 25,678, there is located at Globe and Old Dominion, established in 1908, a semi-public library of about 5000 volumes. Maricopa, the most thickly settled of all the counties, with a population of 89,576, has a Carnegie library of 30,000 volumes at Phoenix, and the State library also at Phoenix of about 25,000 bound volumes, and the Normal School library at Tempe of 18,060 volumes.

Continuing our enumeration by counties we find Pinal, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz, having a combined population of 54,329, without tax-supported public libraries. The first three, which are agricultural, contain no large towns. Santa Cruz is a border county thriving chiefly on its commercial interchange with Mexico. Nogales, its only incorporated town, has a population of 5,199, of which a large

percentage are Mexicans. Some public spirited women of the town have assembled a collection of books, as a nucleus for a public library, but as yet the movement does not have official recognition. Yuma county, with a population of 11,904, opened a Carnegie building in Yuma in 1921, which now contains about 5000 volumes, and is rapidly growing. Cochise county, the center of much of the State's mining industry and the second in population, has the Copper Queen libraries in Bisbee and in Douglas. The latter, which opened in 1907, reports about six thousand volumes and the Bisbee library nine thousand. Altho these libraries are open to the public, they are financed entirely by the Copper Queen branch of the Phelps-Dodge Company, and are maintained primarily for the employees of that company. To conclude the enumeration: Pine county has a Carnegie library at Tucson of about 30,000 volumes and the University library of 50,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

It is apparent from existing records that the first public library in Arizona was started in Tucson, on June 5th, 1883, when it occupied the upper story of the City Hall Building. Between the years 1897 and 1899, Prescott, Phoenix, and Tucson opened negotiations to secure Carnegie buildings, the two latter receiving a gift of \$25,000 each, and Prescott a smaller amount. Yuma, which came thru in the last lap of the Carnegie gifts, secured \$15,000 for its building which it occupied in 1921. The Women's Clubs of the State, have, in nearly every case, started the local library movement, the history of that in Phoenix being typical. In 1897 the Friday Club of Phoenix, a woman's organization consisting of fourteen members, started the movement for a public library there. Funds were raised by various entertainments; there were a few contributions of money; many books were donated; and two rooms given them rent free. In 1899 the Phoenix Library Association was formed, with an annual fee of \$3. In that year the first library law of the State was introduced by a member from this district, and was passed, tho the form was not satisfactory. In 1901

another law, also sponsored by those interested in the Phoenix library movement was passed. This law, with one minor change, has stood as the library law for the State of Arizona. Upon its passage the Phoenix Library Association presented its collection of books to the city. At this time also correspondence was opened with Mr. Carnegie in regard to the gift of a library building.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

According to the latest report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction there are forty-one high schools in the State with an average daily attendance of 6,868. A 1923 questionnaire covering all these accredited high schools shows a total of 53,210 library volumes. The emphasis placed upon the development of libraries by the North Central Association to which twenty-five of the forty-one belong; the visits and reports of the high school inspector; as well as the general requirements of a standardized course help to keep the high school authorities alive to this phase of their organization. Though with few exceptions, the school libraries are managed by teacher librarians having no library training, and in some cases much overworked, still they do make good books accessible to young students, and this very often in localities where no other libraries exist. One of these librarians told me that she had twenty-five hundred books on her shelves, a goodly number of current periodicals, and many agricultural documents; that she was obliged to supervise the reading room as a study room; to sell all stationery and like supplies to the pupils; "and then" she added ruefully, "from four to five every afternoon I have charge of the 'bone-head' class."

The district school library law as passed in 1883 made possible the expenditure of ten per cent of the school funds for library books. The law was modified in 1885 to apply to districts with one hundred or more census children. This form of the law remained in force for the rest of the territorial period. In 1913, the year following statehood, the law was changed to permit the use of three per cent of all school funds without reference to the number of children enrolled and the maximum raised to \$300. When this law was passed the State contained no large high schools, nor was their rapid development foreseen. Because of the inadequacy of this amount the law is applied only to rural schools, where it is the exception rather than the rule that the maximum is expended, while the larger high schools now spend for books and periodicals from \$500 to \$2000 yearly.

UNIVERSITY AND THE NORMAL SCHOOLS

The State University Library is entering upon

a period of rapid expansion. On January 17 of this year ground was broken for a new three story library building, planned to cover a ground area of 195 feet across the front by 110 feet in depth, and to cost when completed about \$400,000. The present building occupied in 1904, has been entirely inadequate for the past three years. For two years a reserved book room has been maintained in a temporary wooden building near the main library, and storage room for less-used books obtained elsewhere on the campus. The new building when completed will seat two hundred and fifty in the reserved book room, fifty more in an outdoor reading room opening out of this, while the main reading room on the second floor will also seat two hundred and fifty, with additional accommodations in the periodical room, the alcoves for special collections, and in the stacks. The stack room will shelve over 300,000 volumes, with possibilities for further expansion.

This is the first library plan made, thus far in the State which provides for adequate growth, and offers in its extensiveness, substantial indication that an ever-increasing group representing the entire State is headed for the type of intellectual life which demands books. Altho at the present time the library contains but six thousand volumes, to be used by a student body of fifteen hundred, still these volumes have been collected in recent years, and have, for that reason, a live and important connection with the academic courses now being offered. Special collections of Mexican literature, and books on the Southwest are well under way, and already show some rare items.

The Normal School at Tempe with an enrollment of 450 has a library of 18,250 volumes; the Normal at Flagstaff, with an enrollment of 132 has 9,950 volumes. The books available as reference material for university, normal, and high school work total 132,470 for a registration of 8,950 students.

LIBRARY EXTENSION

Since the year 1913 the University Library has been definitely developing a statewide service through the loan of books and pamphlets. From the beginning the schools of the State have been the largest borrowers, especially is this so since the organization of the High School Debating League in 1919. The Women's Clubs of the State are also active patrons. The University summer school held at the Northern Arizona Normal School in Flagstaff furnishes another avenue of service. To Flagstaff, a town about one hundred miles from the Grand Canyon, the library sends for certain courses all the books needed for their reserved shelves. Several hundred books are packed in cases which form

book shelves, and these are used throughout the summer session. The total number of books and pamphlets loaned to all patrons in 1922-23 was 1,103. The University library has also published two high school book lists with annotations, and compiles annually the bibliographies used by the High School Debating League.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE STATE

Those who follow census returns know that Arizona led all the states in the Union in the increase of population for the last decade. This was due in part to the stabilizing effect of the granting of statehood in 1912; and also to the completion of the Roosevelt Dam, the Yuma project, and the St. John Dam, all of which tended towards placing Arizona on a permanent agricultural basis. When the Colorado River project is a realized fact and trade with the west coast of Mexico thoroly established, Arizona will no longer fluctuate economically with the price of copper. For a mere stripling of twelve years our young cowboy state sits well in the saddle and shows pluck. This rapid increase in population has made sudden and heavy demands. Within this decade the University enrollment has shot up over five hundred per cent. All the towns in the State are hampered by lack of public buildings with adequate seating capacity. The school buildings are also overcrowded.

State library legislation has also been caught unprepared for new conditions. The present law which considers only incorporated towns having over five thousand inhabitants does not in its present wording cover their needs, and makes no provision for support by taxation of smaller communities. As yet there is no concerted library movement in the State. Each librarian is faithful to his own task, but has not attempted to organize the library forces into any form of State aid. The difficulties of a mountainous country, a scattered population, an outdoor type of citizenry, and strong Spanish traditions will be among those confronting such a movement when it begins organized effort.

Cataloging the Small Music Collection

THE Newcomb School of Music at the H. Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, has recently cataloged its collection, using for the purpose some devices of Librarian Esther Finlay Harvey's choosing to meet problems not touched in Miss Hooper's pamphlet on the music library.

The books and scores are kept in separate stacks. All unbound music is put in Gaylord pamphlet covers. It is first stitched down the middle, and in case there is an odd leaf, it is hinged with a Gaylord strip and then stitched.

This permits the music to be opened flat. When the cover of the score has no music on the reverse, it is trimmed, marked with a call number and pasted on the outside of the pamphlet cover. Where there is printing on the reverse of the cover, a P slip is typewritten with the name of the composer and title of the score (with the call number in the lower left hand corner) and this is pasted on the pamphlet cover.

The Dewey Decimal classification is used for both books and scores. There is a main directory catalog for both books and scores which are distinguished one from the other by using white cards (Library of Congress cards when available) for the books, and blue cards for the scores. In filing, the white cards precede the blue:

Saint-Saëns

- Musical memories (white card).
- Portraits et souvenirs (white card).
- Allegro appassionato (blue card).
- Danse macabre (blue card).
- Samson and Delilah (blue card).

As Miss Hooper suggests the subject cards for scores are kept in a separate drawer after the main catalog and constitute a classed catalog.

For a small library with limited service, it was found more practical to keep all piano music by individual composers under 786, instead of classifying by duets, and two pianos, four hands, etc. However, when the composition warranted it, subject headings were made for:

- Music. Piano. Duets.
- Music. Two pianos, four hands.
- Music. Two pianos, eight hands.
- Music. Orchestral music arranged for piano.

To distinguish different arrangements of the same composition, Miss Snodgrass, the secretary of the Newcomb School of Music, advises using "D" for duets, "4" for two pianos, four hands, "8" for two pianos eight hands:

- Rimsky-Korsakow.
- Sheherazade, piano, 2 hands, 786 R46s.
- Rimsky-Korsakow.
- Sheherazade, 2 pianos, four hands, 786 R46s4.

For voluminous composers the opus is added to the call number:

Skriabin

- Trois morceaux. Op. 49, 786 Sk6m49.
- Trois morceaux. Op. 52, 786 Sk6m52.
- Quatre morceaux. Op. 51, 786 Sk6m51.
- Cinq preludes. Op. 16, 786 Sk6p16.
- Quatre preludes. Op. 22, 786 Sk6p22.
- Quatre preludes. Op. 37, 786 Sk6p37.

This arrangement keeps the same types of compositions, as "Morceaux" and "Preludes," together on the shelves.

Members of the A. L. A. who attended the conferences of 1876 and 1877 have been asked to serve as an Honorary Committee to be associated with the Committee of Twenty-five on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the A. L. A.

The Newbery Medal Award for 1923



HENDRIK VAN LOON ON A RECENT VISIT TO PARIS CONTRIBUTED THIS SKETCH OF THE TWO NEWBERY MEDAL LIONS TO EX LIBRIS

To Children's Librarians:

Your vote for the book to receive the medal should be sent to Lillian H. Smith, Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Ontario, by the seventh of March.

To meet the conditions on which the award is made, the book for which you vote must be original work, and must be a contribution to literature for children. It must have been first published in book form in 1923, and the author must be a citizen or resident of the United States. Reprints and compilations are not eligible.

The Newbery Medal, the gift of Frederic G. Melcher to the A. L. A., is awarded by the Children's Librarians' Section at their annual meeting. Your vote for the award will encourage the writing of better books for boys and girls, and bring recognition to those who have contributed to the literary inheritance of youth.

A larger membership of the Section is urgently needed.

According to the by-laws of the Section "dues shall be fifty cents a year, payable in January." Please send membership dues to Grace L. Aldrich, Box 666, Madison, Wis.

In reply to several inquiries regarding Mr. Hawes' eligibility for the medal Mr. Melcher has sent the following statement:

I have reread the specifications with regard to the award of the John Newbery medal in the light of the inquiry which you make as to the eligibility of Charles Boardman Hawes for the 1923 award. I cannot see in the specifications any reason why his name should not be considered, as he had a new book published within that calendar year.

LILLIAN H. SMITH, *Chairman,*
A. L. A. Children's Librarians' Section,
Public Library,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

BILL. Red Seal Pictures Corporation. 4 reels. Star: Maurice Feraudy. Character study of old pushcart vendor of Paris; from Anatole France's novel, "Crainquebille."

DRUMS OF JEOPARDY. Truart. 7 reels. Star: Elaine Hammerstein. Romantic story of Russian crown jewels; from the novel by Harold MacGrath.

ETERNAL CITY, THE. First National. 8 reels. All star. Romance set against background of Rome's ruins; from the novel by Hall Caine.

FRONTIER WOMAN, THE. Pathe. 3 reels. In the Yale University Press Chronicles of America series.

GREAT WHITE WAY, THE. Cosmopolitan. 10 reels. All-star. Inside workings of New York newspapers, with story of dancer and prizefighter; from story by H. C. Witwer, "Cain and Mabel" in *Hearst's International*.

HERITAGE OF THE DESERT, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Bebe Daniels. Western drama, dealing with hardships of early settlers; from the novel by Zane Grey.

HUMMING BIRD, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Star: Gloria Swanson. Melodrama of a girl Apache and the World War; from the play by Maude Fulton.

HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME, THE. Artclass. 1 reel. Episodes from the story of the hunchback bell ringer; from the novel by Victor Hugo.

JUST OFF BROADWAY. Fox. 6 reels. Star: John Gilbert. Capture of counterfeiters; from play by Frederic and Fanny Hatton.

NOT A DRUM WAS HEARD. Fox. 5 reels. Star: Charles Jones. Companionship of two cowboys in work, love and trial; from *Saturday Evening Post* story by Ben Ames Williams.

PETER STUYVESANT. Pathé. 3 reels. Capture of New Netherlands by the English; from Maud Wilder Goodwin's "Dutch and English on the Hudson" in the Yale University Press Chronicles of America series.

ROULETTE. Selznick. 5 reels. All-star. Adopted daughter of a gambler is willing to gamble her chances of happiness; from William MacHarg's story in *Hearst's International*.

SCROOGE. Artclass. 1 reel. From Charles Dickens' "Christmas Carol."

SHADOW OF THE EAST, THE. Fox. 6 reels. Stars: Mildred Harris and Frank Mayo. Remorse of man who broke his native wife's heart; from the novel by Edith M. Hull.

STRANGER, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Betty Compton and Richard Dix. Old man gives life to save boy and girl accused of murder; from "The First and the Last" by John Galsworthy.

THROUGH THE DARK. Cosmopolitan. 8 reels. Stars: Colleen Moore and Forrest Stanley. Crook goes straight thru love of a young girl; from "The Daughter of Mother McGinn," a Boston Blackie story by Jack Boyle.

WHEN A MAN'S A MAN. First National. 7 reels. Regeneration of Easterner who seeks manhood in the West; from the novel by Harold Bell Wright.

YANKEE CONSUL, THE. Associated Exhibitors. 7 reels. Star: Douglas MacLean. Young American is forced to impersonate American consul in Rio de Janeiro; from the play by Henry M. Blossom.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1924



NO single gift in library history has been so magnificent as that which J. P. Morgan has given to the public as a memorial of his father, a bibliophile whose keen enthusiasm for book rarities was happily complemented by his ability to pay for them any price which they might be worth. This rare combination resulted in the finest of all private collections of rare books and manuscripts which now is assured to scholars for all time, under conditions which make certain that all who may properly be admitted to that advantage shall have full opportunity to make use of the unique collection. It is remarkable how, tho burdened often with responsibilities of world finance, the elder Morgan found time to collect this great library and plan for it a house as unique as the collection itself, as well as to give to the Metropolitan Art Museum, of which he was long President, an equally generous share of his devotion to the higher needs of life. His son happily inherited not only his financial ability and accepted the financial responsibility of his father, but also the love for literature and art which has caused him to increase the Morgan collection as left by his father a decade ago, and also to give generously of his time and service as a trustee of the New York Public Library. The documents thru which Mr. Morgan has shaped his gift are, of course, an example of the breadth and foresight such as might be expected from a great leader of the business world, and the endowment which accompanies the gift of land, building, and collection, as well as the free hand given to the trustees in future management, are fine examples to all givers. It is gratifying to note that Miss Belle daCosta Greene, so valued by the elder Morgan, remains in charge of the great trust, now given for the use of bibliophiles and scholars.

A MAIL vote is to be taken on the question of biennial conferences by an A. L. A. committee, of which Mr. Godard is chairman. That both sides may be heard, we are asking representative librarians to give the library profession their opinions, pro and con, on the proposed change with reference both to the interests of the A. L. A. itself and those of the organiza-

tions associated with it, with a view to printing these in an early issue prior to the vote. One of the arguments for biennial sessions happens to be reenforced this year by the late date of the Atlantic City meeting, May 2 to 3, and by talk of a regional meeting at Magnolia, proposed by the Massachusetts Library Club, for the third week in June, both dates rather too close to the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga, June 30 to 5, to permit attendance at both of many librarians who would desire not to miss either. As California holds its usual spring meeting in April, well out of the way, and the meetings of the Pacific Northwestern, Southwestern and Eastern associations, as also the meetings thruout the midwest states, are usually in the fall and Library Week is fixed this year, for September 22-27 at Lake Placid, these do not interfere with the national conference. An important argument against the change is the usefulness of meetings sufficiently frequent for members to visit different sections of this great country of ours and bring to localities the inspiration of the A. L. A., and to themselves, knowledge of how big this country really is and of the features of its several regions.

THE Library School at Paris will be substantially strengthened by the appointment as chief instructor of Miss Margaret Mann, who has practically completed at the Engineering Library the cataloging reorganization for which Mr. Craver induced her to come from Pittsburgh and has therefore been granted leave of absence for the European opportunity. The regional conferences of catalogers which Miss Mann has promoted in different parts of the country have been of the utmost usefulness in comparing and standardizing different methods and bringing catalogers into useful relation with each other in the working intimacy of specialists within the library profession. Her experience will be peculiarly valuable to the Paris School and should win for it high rank from the start, tho French bibliography has of course some features of difference from the English field. Miss Mary Parsons as resident director is the administrative chief and will be happily complemented by Miss Mann in the instructional part of the work.

IT has been to the great credit of little Belgium that it has had in the repertory of the Institut International de Bibliographie the biggest thing of its kind in the field of bibliography. A total of eleven million cards, however compact, requires enormous house room, and it is doubtless this fact which has led to the action of the Belgian government in proposing to displace the catalog drawers containing the cards from the place which they properly occupy in the Palais Mondial. This edifice, planned to indicate Belgium's relation with other countries as an international clearing house, could have no more important feature than the wonderful col-

lection which M. Paul Otlet has brought together, and it is an international misfortune that his great undertaking should be thus discouraged. Forty nations are said to be contributors to the bibliographical exhibit of which this repertory, arranged thruout on the D. C. principles to the minutest degree, is properly the centre, and it is to be hoped that the feeling of bibliographers and international students the world over may be brought to bear on the Belgian government for more decent and adequate treatment of this treasure store of bibliography.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

To Members of the A. L. A.:

"The Council of the American Library Association on January 1, 1924, considered a resolution submitted by the Rhode Island Library Association recommending 'biennial, instead of annual conferences of the American Library Association with regional meetings in alternate years' and asked the Council 'to take such regular and constitutional action as will assist in the inauguration of this plan in 1927, the first year of the second half century of the Association.' It was

"**VOTED.** That the President be authorized to appoint a Special Committee to ascertain the sentiment of the Association and to place before the Council the arguments for and against changing the constitution and by-laws in such manner as to provide for biennial conferences.

President Jennings has appointed George Seymour Godard, Hartford, Conn., W. O. Carson, Toronto, Carleton B. Joeckel, Berkeley, Calif., Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort, Ky., and Mary Eileen Ahern, Chicago.

By special vote of the Council, the President was requested to ask for a show of hands of those present at the mid-year meeting in Chicago, all members of the Association being invited to vote. The result was: For biennial conferences, 84; for annual conferences, 14; not voting, 14.

Members of the Association are requested to send an expression of their opinion and reasons for the same to the committee in care of A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE S. GODARD, *Librarian.*
Connecticut State Library,
Hartford, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE winter meeting of the Rhode Island Association was held on February 25, in the Museum Room of the Rhode Island College of Education, President Francis K. W. Drury presided.

In the name of the State Board of Education, Susan H. James, Instructor of Library Science at the College, welcomed the Association. This welcome formed the introduction to her talk on the aims of the library courses in the College of Education, will be printed later.

Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University, then spoke on "The Book before and after the Invention of Printing" using lantern slides and rare books to illustrate his remarks. Dr. Koopman urged all present to study the relation of types to books so as to distinguish among books and to choose more appropriate type and therefore better books.

The first speaker of the afternoon session was Warren A. Rogers, librarian of the *Providence Journal*. The motto of a newspaper library is "come across quick"; its only two reasons for being are service to the newspaper man and safe keeping of material too valuable to be thrown away. The description of this library was most interesting to librarians whose collections contain so many books and in which pictures play so small a part. In listing the departments, Mr. Rogers named pictures first, second, plates; third, biographical sketches, and news notes ready for obituaries. An information file, a news index and a sport "morgue" add to the ease with which reporters are able to get material when a story "breaks." Mr. Rogers stated that the government values this library at \$25,000. There were many knowing smiles when he said that the two "prime essentials" for newspaper library workers are "in-

telligent use of reference tools and imagination and vision."

As the afternoon wore on, the hall became crowded for the second speaker scheduled was Mr. Henry Walcott Boynton, to whose stimulating paper "The Mess of the After-war Novel" only a stenographic report would do justice.

EDNA THAYER, *Recording Secretary.*

INDIANAPOLIS CATALOGERS REGIONAL CONFERENCE

A REGIONAL meeting of catalogers will be held in Indianapolis on March 29. The region includes the southwest quarter of Ohio, i. e., Ohio south and west of Columbus, Kentucky north of Lexington and Indiana south of Indianapolis; the three named cities being included.

The main object of the meeting is to organize with officers, by-laws, etc. The organization will be followed by a program of short speeches by representatives of the different types of libraries. The Williamson report will also be discussed.

All catalogers and others interested in cataloging in this region are urged to attend. Luncheon will be served at 12:30. Please notify Ruth Wallace, Public Library, Indianapolis, not later than March 25th of your intention to be present.

TWIN CITY CATALOGER'S ROUND TABLE

THE Twin City Catalogers' Round Table which was formed in 1921 has held from three to five meetings each year since its inception. The meetings are held alternately in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The following libraries are represented:

St. Paul Public Library,
Minneapolis Public Library,
University of Minnesota Library,
Minnesota Historical Society Library,
Agricultural College Library,
James J. Hill Reference Library,
Hamline University Library, and
Carleton College Library, Northfield.

At the meeting on January 26th, 1924, the objects of the Association and its customs were formulated as a constitution.

All persons interested in Bibliographical work in the Twin City region are eligible for membership.

The association has the distinction of having no officers, no dues, and no duties! There are no dues, but those who are members of the A. L. A. pay dues to the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., with which the Round Table is affiliated. The business of the Round Table is in the hands of a committee of three which arranges for the meetings, and plans the programs. The

programs are entirely informal and open to discussion by everybody. At the January meeting twenty-one members were present, representing six different libraries.

JENNIE T. JENNINGS.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Sixth District of the California Library Association met in Alhambra January 26th under the auspices of President Ardena M. Chapin, Librarian of the Alhambra Public Library, and Secretary Faith E. Smith of the Los Angeles Public Library. A most interesting feature of the morning session was an extensive talk on library conditions in China, by Marion J. Ewing of the Pomona College Library who has just returned from work in China. John E. Goodwin, librarian of the Southern Branch of the University of California spoke of his institutional problems and practices, and Helen T. Kennedy of the Los Angeles Public Library led a spirited symposium on the modern novel; censorship came in for active discussion, and the conclusion was reached that while censorship is hardly the librarians' province, selection is, based on literary standards and the practical demands of use or timeliness. Jeannette M. Drake, president of the California Library Association, told of her rapidly shaping program for the annual meeting to be held in Pasadena the last of April, and the afternoon session was rounded out by music, story telling by Marion Greene, children's librarian of the Alhambra Public Library, and a very enjoyable paper on "Finding the worth while in California" by Charles Francis Saunders.

The Ninth District had both an evening and a morning session at its meeting of February 1st and 2nd. Thelma Brackett, librarian of the Siskiyou County Free Library, and Blanche Chalfant, Librarian of the Butte County Free Library, arranged a most interesting and helpful program, consisting of an address on "Things worth while" by State Librarian Milton J. Ferguson, "Library service to the schools" by County Superintendent of Schools J. W. Miller, and a most encouraging talk by Mrs. Clarence Soule, a county library borrower, who used the subject "The door in the wall" to express an appreciation of what the county free library system of California means to the isolated ranchers of the state. A round table on guiding the child's reading, conducted by Mrs. Lila Dobell Adams, librarian of the Trinity County Free Library, and general and informal discussions of current library problems and conditions completed a most helpful and inspiring meeting.

HAZEL G. GIBSON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BACON, Corinne, in giving up the general editorship of the Standard Catalog is not withdrawing from all library activities. She will continue to make her headquarters at 50 Lexington Street, New Britain, Conn., and plans to continue her work as lecturer to the library schools and advisor to small public libraries as well as to go on with some bibliographical work.

BLOCH, Joshua, appointed chief of the Jewish division of the New York Public Library. February 1, to succeed the late Abraham S. Freidus. At the time of his appointment Dr. Bloch was head of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures and librarian of the Jewish Institute of Religion.

BOCLE, Sarah C. N., assistant secretary of the A. L. A., sails for Europe on March 1. She plans during her month's stay to visit the library schools at Prague and Leipzig as well as to make arrangements for the Paris school.

DONEHOE, George P., has declined to tender his resignation of the librarianship of the Pennsylvania State Library and Museum, as requested by Governor Pinchot.

LOCKE, George H., librarian of the Toronto (Ont.) Public Library, will at the request of the Canadian Authors Association and the Dominion Government prepare an exhibition of Canadian books for the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London from May to October.

MANN, Margaret, whose work in organizing the catalog of the Engineering Societies Library is nearing completion will become chief in-

structor in the Paris Library School in September.

MATSON, Charlotte, librarian at the administrative offices of the Minneapolis Board of Education, and compiler of "Books for Tired Eyes" published last year by the A. L. A., appointed librarian of the new East Lake Street branch of the Minneapolis Public Library.

RUNKLE, Prof. Erwin W., has resigned after twenty years' service as director of the library of the Pennsylvania State College in order to give his entire time to teaching.

SHIRLEY, Mrs. Anne Throckmorton, of the Texas State Library Staff, who has resigned, to be married to Professor James Robinson Bailey, is succeeded by Laurie L. Gray, 1921 N. Y. P. L.

SLAVEN, Estelle M., 1912 C. P., 1920 N. Y. P. L., recently associate librarian of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa., and formerly head of the department of work with schools in Seattle, appointed school and children's librarian for Ohio State Library, to develop the work with school libraries in the state.

WELLES, Charles T., who has completed fifty years of service as librarian of the Teachers' Library of the First Church of Christ in Hartford, Conn., was congratulated at a meeting of his teacher clients in January.

WIRE, G. E., has completed a quarter of a century at the Worcester County Law Library. Dr. Wire was a member of the second class at the Columbia School in 1888-1889.

The appointment of Mary P. Parsons as resident director and Margaret Mann as chief instructor at the Paris Library School have been announced elsewhere. The registrar will be Madame de Mouricaud, a student of the Pratt School who served in the libraries of the American Committee for Devastated France during and after the war, and last year took the summer course at the Paris School. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone and Mr. W. W. Bishop are among the visiting American lecturers, and Theresa Hitchler will be in charge of the summer courses in cataloging and classification. The Committee on Curriculum includes M. Morel of the Bibliothèque Nationale, M. Pol Neveux, inspecteur général des bibliothèques, M. Ernest Coyecque, inspecteur des bibliothèques de Paris and M. Henriot, conservateur of the Bibliothèque Ferney.



"Thistle"

Facsimiles and Carbons
of
American Galleries
and

"Phostint"

Color Post Cards
of
American Views

are only made by

Detroit Publishing Co.
Detroit, Mich.

Every Library Should Have
This Epoch-Making Book

Epidemiology AND Public Health

By

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M.D., LL.D.

Assisted by

Henry F. Vaughan, M.S., Dr.P.H., Commissioner
of Health of the City of Detroit, and George T.
Palmer, M. S., Dr. P. H., Epidemiologist for the
Department of Health in the City of Detroit.

In Three Octavo Volumes

- Vol. I. Respiratory Diseases. 688 pages.
Illustrated. Ready.
Vol. II. Alimentary Infections, Percutaneous
Infections, Local Infections. 950 pages.
Illustrated. Ready.
Vol. III. Venereal Infections, Public Health,
State Medicine. Ready soon. Illus.

Per Volume, \$9.00; Per set, \$27.00.

Silk cloth binding.

An Authoritative Work.

Dr. Vaughan is well qualified to point the way
in this field. Medical men in America and in
foreign countries know that for more than a
quarter of a century he has been teaching hy-
giene and urging that more and more attention
be paid to preventing disease, thus reducing mor-
tality and lengthening life.

Complete and Up-to-Date

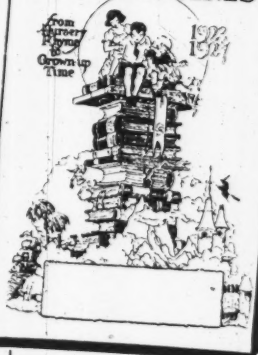
Henry F. Vaughan and George T. Palmer, who
have assisted in the preparation of this work,
have had large experience in the administration
of health problems, both in military and civil
life. An important feature of these volumes is
the fact that the authors have avoided as much
as possible the use of technical language. This
work will fill a longfelt want as a text and re-
ference book for physicians, for medical students,
and for health workers in every branch of sani-
tary science.

Send for these volumes today. It gives you a com-
plete reference work on preventive medicine and public
health.

The C. V. Mosby Company
508 N. Grand Blvd. - St Louis, Mo.

We will gladly send you our complete catalogue of
medical, dental, nursing, scientific books.

The BOOK SHELF for BOYS and GIRLS



Give
or
Sell
Copies to
Parents
and
Children
A 52pp. List
of Best Books

Used and Recommended by Hundreds
of Libraries

Carefully edited by three competent librarians,
this list affords an economical catalog to give and
guide inquiring parents and others.

* QUANTITY RATES *

50 copies, \$3.00	Imprinted	500 copies, \$25.00
100 " 6.00	at \$1.50 extra	1000 " 45.00
250 " 14.00	per order	5000 " 200.00

R. R. Bowker Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City. The Committee on Circulation of the New York Public Library has approved the following rule relating to new applications. "A married woman who continues to use her maiden name may have a borrower's card under that name. The husband's name should be requested but should not be required." This ruling was made in consequence of the presentation of a brief by the Lucy Stone League showing that the use of the maiden name is "entirely legal" and that women using it are, therefore, entirely responsible to the library for its property.

GEORGIA

Savannah. Among plans for extension of service by the Public Library is a scheme for supplying small collections of books to as many schools as possible, the teacher taking charge of the circulation, and a business library branch in the Board of Trade building.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The Public Library Board is again strongly urging the City Commission to consider a bond issue of \$750,000 for the erection of a library building in place of the present quarters which are unsafe for public use. The Board presents this as more urgent even than increased school facilities as the risk in using the present library is so great.

Director Lloyd W. Josselyn points out that an area of 45,000 square feet is needed to take care of the Library's present needs and the next ten years' expansion, as compared with the 15,000 feet now available. The Library had its start in 1910 with 2500 books and an area of 1750 square feet. There are now 103,000 books for the use of the 57,000 registered borrowers among whom the circulation last year reached 600,000, in addition to the use made by the 300,000 visitors to the central library and its branches.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The laws governing the financing and administration of school libraries constitute one chapter of "The School Laws of South Dakota," revised to date by George N. Williamson of Aberdeen, S. C. The library fund is created by the county treasurer, who annually withholds from the apportionment received from the interest and income fund, or other income for the schools of his county, an amount equal to ten cents per capita for each person of school age,

which amount is to be used in the purchase of library books. The county library board is made up of the county superintendent, county auditor, state's attorney, superintendents of schools in independent districts, and principals of schools employing more than one teacher. The board, which serves without compensation, meets annually between the first of July and the first of September to expend the library fund in the purchase of books selected from the list prepared by the superintendent of public instruction. The clerk of the school board acts as librarian, loaning the books to the teacher, pupils and other residents of the district in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction. When school is in session the library is placed in the school house, and the teacher acts as librarian under the supervision of the district clerk. The school board is to provide suitable cases for the books in each school. The county library board has power to designate library circuits, each composed of not more than ten schools. When one or more such library circuits have been organized, the county superintendent employs a responsible person to move all libraries in January and July of each year. Mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile is paid by the county treasurer and charged by him prorata to the various school districts affected. The boards of education in independent districts may select such books as they deem wise and forward the list to the chairman of the library board.

FRANCE

Paris. The January *Ex Libris* gives some facts about the American Library in Paris and an editorial by Director W. Dawson Johnston on the relations of that library with other American organizations and especially with the A. L. A. is well worth reading:

The American Library in Paris is an independent organization maintained by its members, and by those interested in the service which it is rendering and may render both to European students of American literature, institutions and thought, and to American students of European culture and European problems. Its relations with other American organizations of a national character must, however, be of the closest nature, and must therefore receive the most serious consideration. This is particularly true of its relations with the American Library Association.

The Association transferred to the American Library upon its incorporation collections of books made by it in its War Library service. It later contributed \$25,000 toward the endowment of the Library; and, in accordance with the Constitution of the Library, it elects each year five of the fifteen members of the Board of Trustees, and nominates the Librarian. . . . The

CHIVERS

NEW BOOKS bound by CHIVERS in his Native Tanned Niger Leather are very attractive and durable. This leather will not decay, and it binds the book in strong and supple fashion.

NEW BOOKS bound by CHIVERS in Holliston Buckram and in Reinforced Publishers' Covers also give good service.

In filling orders for New Books we deduct a very liberal discount from the published price of each book.

We have ready for distribution the list of "A Thousand of the Best Novels," compiled by Newark Free Public Library for distribution to librarians.

If you are not receiving regularly our lists of New Fiction, Juvenile Books, and Reprint Editions, please notify us.

We will be glad to send copies of our new schedule of prices for Re-binding Books and Magazines.

CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY, Incorporated

911-913 ATLANTIC AVENUE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PUTNAM'S' LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

OFFERS ALL LIBRARIES AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE

ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

FROM ONE SOURCE

All orders are filled quickly, intelligently and accurately; back orders are carefully followed up; completeness and exactness of service are emphasized.

Being the only American house handling library business that has its own London branch store, we can supply English books as easily as American, and *duty-free*.

A SATISFIED LIBRARIAN * WRITES: *The promptness with which we have been able to get books to our public, especially those requested for purchase, is entirely due to the good service which you have been giving us.*

* Name upon request.

Inquire about our simple order system



Putnam's' Library Department

2 West 45th Street, New York City

Just West of 5th Avenue

unique character of the relations between the Library and the Library Association in the past is of less significance, however, than the possible development of these relations in the future, first in furnishing a professional guarantee that the Library is being administered with economy, and, second, that it is attaining the maximum of usefulness. Its benefactors must desire such a guarantee, and its Trustees must require it.

The service which the Library may render to the Association may be of even greater importance. In the first place, in co-operation with other European

agencies, it is assisting the Association in the selection of books in the French language to be recommended for purchase by American libraries. This service may be extended to the selection of books about France, and, in co-operation with other libraries in Europe, to the selection of books in the other languages and about other parts of Europe. It can assist the Association in the distribution of American books in Europe, and, it can further the study of American methods of library administration by the distribution of publications of the Association and by correspondence.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

In the *Architectural Forum* for January and February, John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library discusses in a practical way "The Public Library Building Plan."

The *Proceedings and Papers* of the High School Library Section of the University of Illinois High School Conference, held last November, occupies pages 231-44 of the *Proceedings of the Conference*, just issued by the University.

The *Survey* of January 1, 1924, thru error, carried the same paging as the number for December 15, 1923. In the index which will be issued on the completion of the current volume in March the pages in the January 1 number will be referred to as "305 bis" "364 bis" and it is suggested that libraries number their copies by hand to correspond.

Parts of the Library Association's Subject Index to Periodicals, 1920, recently issued are: I—Language and Literature—Part 1 Classical, Oriental and Primitive (27p. 2s. 6d.); Part 2, Modern European (102p. 5s.); and K—Science and Technology (231p. 25s.). The Association's agents are Grafton and Co., 7-8 Coptic Street, London, W. C. 1.

Carl L. Cannon's bibliography on Journalism which appeared serially in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library last year has been reprinted by the library and forms a substantial volume of 360 double-column pages. The list intended to be useful to the American newspaper man . . . and to the student of journalism, emphasizes present rather than historical aspects and as a rule includes only material in English. Material other than that in the Library's own collection is included. (The Library, 1924. \$2.)

A limited number of copies of the 16-page graded "High School Reading List" compiled

by Emma Felsenthal, instructor at the University of Illinois Library School is available for distribution to librarians sending ten cents in stamps. The list aims (1) "to guide students who already have a taste for reading to well written and interesting books; and (2) to assist in developing a taste for reading in those who do not have it." Suggestions as to attractive editions at reasonable cost are made for those who may wish to purchase from the titles on the list.

In "The Beginning and the End of the Best Library Service in the World," Laura Steffens Suggett, from 1902 until last summer of the California State Library staff and now consulting librarian, California library plan, tells of "a scientific experiment in library service which in my opinion can be of very great value now and for all time if fully known and understood."—*Preface*. This bright little orange-covered booklet is published by the Francisco Publishing Company at San Francisco (89 p. \$1.25).

A book (in Chinese) on Library Science by Tsao Tsu Yang, a graduate of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library class of 1923, has been published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai. The work which is in two volumes is planned for use as a textbook in Chinese colleges. It covers different phases of oriental and occidental library history, organization and administration of libraries, and the relation of libraries to education. It includes prefaces by Y. B. Tsai, president of Peking National University, formerly Minister of Education, T. C. Tai, librarian of Tsing Hua College, and C. C. Lin, Minister of Justice. Perhaps the most interesting part to Americans is the appendix describing Chinese library laws, Chinese copyright, rules for cataloging Buddhist classics, and a glossary of English library terms and their Chinese equivalents. M. H.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

for any manufacturing concern to give you a high grade product at a reasonably low price unless it has scientific methods of production and enjoys a large volume of business?

POSITIVELY NO!

We operate the largest re-binding plant in the United States with all up-to-date methods of production known to library binders and are in position to give you quality work at reasonable figures.

Write us today or send a couple of samples to be bound free.

UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE

1512-14-16-18-20 N. 13th St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

"The World's Greatest Economic Bookbindery."

Librarians!!

Whether your library requirements demand

Used Books at reduced prices

New Books maximum discounts

***Publishers' Remainders at half price
or less***

You can purchase advantageously from us, and YOUR BOOKS ARE ALL SENT IN ONE SHIPMENT at our expense. Let us send our bargain lists, and figure on your current requirements.

Be Sure To Send For Our 1924 Bargain List

ARTHUR R. WOMRATH, Inc.

Public Library Department

21 WEST 45th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS—INDUSTRIAL

Adams, W. W. Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1922. U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Technical paper 350.)

AMERICAN DRAMA. See DRAMA.

ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. See CHEMISTRY—ANALYSIS.

ARGENTINE LITERATURE

Leavitt, Sturgis E. Argentine literature; a bibliography of literary criticism, biography, and literary controversies. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina. 92 p. O. pap. \$1.50.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas History Commission. Arkansas history catalog. Little Rock. 164 p.

BEEF. See LIVESTOCK.

BIOGRAPHY. See WOMEN.

BISMUTH

Great Britain Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, statistics, 1919-1921: bismuth. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 9d.

BLOOD

Myers, V. C. Practical chemical analysis of the blood. Mosby. Bibl. O. \$5.

BOOKS AND READING. See READING; RENAISSANCE.

BUCER, MARTIN

Ecells, Hastings. The attitude of Martin Bucer toward the bigamy of Philip of Hesse. Yale. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$2.50.

BUSINESS

Saunders, Alta G., and Herbert L. Creek, eds. The literature of business; rev. ed. Harper. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2.25.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE. See COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS. See DEBTS, PUBLIC.

CAPITAL

Lord, John. Capital and steam-power, 1750-1800. London: King. Bibl. 7s. 6d.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Jones, G. W., and others. Carbon monoxide hazards from house heaters burning natural gas. U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Technical paper 337.)

CHEMISTRY

Sohon, Julian A., and William L. Schaaf, comps. A reference list of bibliographies, chemistry, chemical technology and chemical engineering published since 1900. Wilson. 100 p. O. \$1.50.

CHEMISTRY—ANALYSIS

Lacey, William N. A course of instruction in instrumental methods of chemical analysis. Macmillan. Bibl. O. \$1.50.

See also BLOOD.

CHILDREN—ABNORMAL AND BACKWARD

Mateer, Florence. The unstable child; an interpretation of psychopathy as a source of unbalanced behavior in abnormal and troublesome children. Appleton. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.75.

CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE

Wedgwood, Harriet. Pathways to health: a reading course for parents. U. S. Bureau of Education. 6 p. (Home educ. reading course no. 25.)

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Moore, Anne C. New roads to childhood. Doran. Bibl. index. p. 193-209. D. \$2.

Smith, Elva S. Illustrated editions of children's books; a selected list. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. 37 p. pap.

CHINA

Williams, Frederick W., and Frank Price. The best hundred books on China; a finding list of books in English selected and annotated. Yale University Library. 20 p. D. pap. 20c.

CHINESE PAINTING. See PAINTING—CHINESE.

CHRISTIANITY. See GOD.

CITIZENSHIP

Carroll, D. D. Studies in citizenship for women: a program for women's clubs. rev. ed. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina. Bibl. Nov. 1, 1923. 50c. (Bull. v. 3, no. 5.)

Showman, P. B. Citizenship and the school. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2.50. (Cambridge handbooks for teachers.)

CITY PLANNING

Kimball, Theodora. Survey of city and regional planning in the United States, 1923, with a list of plan reports, 1922-23. School of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University: Author. 5 p. bibl. Reprinted from *Landscape Architecture*, Jan., 1924.

COMMERCE

de Hass, J. A. Foreign trade organization. Ronald. Bibl. \$3.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Boston (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce. Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs. Practical experience in modern business correspondence. Bibl. \$1.

CRANE, WALTER

Masse, Gertrude C. E. A bibliography of first editions of books illustrated by Walter Crane. 16 Royal Hospital Road, London, S.W.: Chelsea Pub. Co. 60 p. 7s. 6d.

CURRICULUM. See READING.

DEBTS, PUBLIC

University of North Carolina. Extension Division. Cancellation of war debts. Bibl. (Bull. v. 3, no. 6.)

DIPHTHERIA

New York (State) Dept. of Health. Eradication of diphtheria; toxin-anti-toxin immunization; the Schick test; epidemiology; common faults in treatment; control of carriers. Albany. Bibl.

DIPLOMACY. See U. S.—FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DRAMA

Conroy, Michael J., comp. British and American longer plays, 1900-1923; selected references to recent books in the Public Library of the city of Boston. 65 p. pap. Nov., 1923. 5c. (Brief reading lists, no. 26.) Reprinted with additions from Jan.-March, 1923, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

ECONOMICS. See FOOD SUPPLY.

EDUCATION. See CITIZENSHIP; READING; TESTS, EDUCATIONAL; VACATION SCHOOLS.

ENGINEERING. See CHEMISTRY.

ENGLAND

Hewitt, W. Wirral peninsula: an outline regional survey. Liverpool: University Press. Bibl. 7s. 6d.

ENGLISH DRAMA. See DRAMA.

FAR EAST. See TRAVEL.

FOOD SUPPLY

Hedrick, W. O. The economics of a food supply. Appleton. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2.50.

FOREIGN TRADE. See COMMERCE.

FORMOSA—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Rutter, Owen. Through Formosa: an account of Japan's island colony. London: Unwin. Bibl. 15s.



WHAT?

Service

*"I keep six honest serving men;
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are WHAT and WHY and WHEN,
and HOW and WHERE and WHO."
(CHIDLING)*



HOW? WHERE?



WHEN?

What was the Declaration of London? **WHAT** are consols? **Why** does the date for Easter vary from year to year? **When** and by whom was the great pyramid of Cheops built? **How** can you distinguish a malarial mosquito? **Where** is Canberra? Delhi? Zeebrugge? **Who** was Mother Bunch? Millboy of the Slashes?

Are these "six men" serving you too? Give them an opportunity by placing

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY — The Merriam Webster

in your home, office, school, club, shop, library. This "Supreme Authority" in all knowledge offers service, immediate, constant, lasting, trustworthy. Answers all kinds of questions. A century of developing, enlarging, and perfecting under exacting care and highest scholarship insures accuracy, completeness, compactness, authority.

The name Merriam on Webster's Dictionaries has a like significance to that of the government's mark on a coin. The NEW INTERNATIONAL is the final authority for the Supreme Courts and the Government Printing Office at Washington.

NEW WORDS
Thousands have been added. Can you spell, pronounce, and define them?

Here are samples:

vitamin	Czecho-Slovak	kalelin
paremism	Mormon Coast	mod gun
Eastonia	junior college	divotyn
megabar	mirror-scope	overhead

Write for a sample page of the New Words, specimen of Regular and India Papers, also booklet "You are the Jury," prices, etc. To those naming this magazine we will send Free a set of Pocket Maps.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Mass. Established 1831



WHO?



G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass.
Gentlemen: Send sample of New Words, specimen Regular and India Papers, free maps, per Lib. Jour.
Name
City State

Brighten your library shelves!



It's no longer necessary for the librarian to use or specify the darker shades only of Buckram for library book bindings.

You may now select the brighter, the more cheerful and attractive colors.

Then, tell your binder or your bindery foreman to treat the finished volumes to a generous coat of BARCO LIQUID FINISH.

This renders the covers waterproof, scratch-proof, finger-mark and soot-proof. Order a half-pint and prove it to your own satisfaction.

The Holliston Mills, Inc.

BOSTON—531 Atlantic Avenue.
CHICAGO—633 Plymouth Court.

Norwood, Mass.

NEW YORK—62 West 14th Street.
ST. LOUIS—221 Olive Street.

- FREEDOM OF THE SEAS**
Potter, P. B. Freedom of the seas in history, law, and politics. Longmans. Bibl. \$2.50
- FRENCH LITERATURE**
Schinz, Albert. Eighteenth century readings. Holt. Bibls. S. \$1.96.
- GAS POISONING.** See **CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING.**
- GEOGRAPHY**
Bowman, Isaiah. Supplement to "The New World, Problems in Political Geography." World Book Co. 3 p. bibl. O. pap.
See also **NORTH AMERICA; TRAVEL.**
- GEOLOGY.** See **U. S.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**
- GOD**
McGiffert, Arthur C. The God of the early Christians. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.75.
- GRAPHITE**
Great Britain Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, statistics. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 1s.
- GREAT BRITAIN.** See **ENGLAND.**
- HEALTH.** See **HYGIENE.**
- HISTORY.** See **FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.**
- HYGIENE**
Saleeby, Caleb W. Sunlight and health. Putnam. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2.
- HYGIENE, PUBLIC**
Hutchinson, Dorothy. Suggestions for a program for health teaching in the high school. U. S. Bureau of Education. Bibl. (Health educ. no. 15.)
U. S. Public Health Service publications . . . issued between April and Oct., 1923. 4 p. (Reprint no. 880.)
- ILLUSTRATION OF BOOKS.** See **CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.**
- LABOR**
Recent labour legislation. *International Labour Review.* Dec., 1923. p. 930-948.
- LABOR MOVEMENT**
Eldridge, Seba. Political action; a naturalistic interpretation of the labor movement in relation to the state. Lippincott. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2. (Sociological ser.)
- LEAGUE OF NATIONS**
Johnsen, Julia E., comp. The League of Nations. Wilson. Bibl. *Reference Shelf* (v. 2, no. 3).
- LIBRARY SCIENCE**
Williams, Reginald G. Courses of study in library science; being the assistants' guide to librarianship. 20, Silverwell St., Bolton: Hopkins. Bibls. O. 7s. 6d.
See also **MUSIC.**
- LIVESTOCK**
Semple, A. T. Beef production in the cotton belt. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. (Farmers' bull. no. 1379.)
- LUNG-MIEN, LI.** See **PAINTING—CHINESE.**
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
Rex, Frederick. What our city councils are doing; brief list of references to ordinances introduced in or passed by the city councils of large cities from March 3, 1923, to Jan. 15, 1924. 1005 City Hall, Chicago: Municipal Reference Library. 5 min. p. Feb. 1, 1924. (List no. 6.)
Upson, L. D. A syllabus of municipal administration. Detroit: Bureau of Governmental Research. 66 p. 1923.
- MUSIC**
McColvin, Lionel R. Music in public libraries; a guide to the formation of a music library, with select lists of music and musical literature. London: Grafton. 24 p. bibl. D. 7s. 6d.
See also **PIANO—INSTRUCTION AND STUDY.**
- NAPOLEON I, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH**
Guérard, Leon. Reflections on the Napoleonic legend. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.75.
- NATURE**
Hamblin, Stephen. Man's spiritual contact with the landscape. Badger. 6 p. bibl. O. \$2.50.
- NEBRASKA AUTHORS**
Shotwell, Margaret B. Nebraska authors. In: First Nebraska Authors' Week, Oct. 22-29, 1923. p. 23-37. Omaha: Kieser's Book Store. O. pap.
- NORTH AMERICA**
Stark, Mabel C., and Derwent S. Whittlesey. Major geographic regions of North America. Normal, Ill.: McKnight and McKnight. Bibl. footnotes. O. pap. 50c. (Geographic regions ser., monograph no. 2.)
- OIL.** See **PETROLEUM.**
- PAINTING—CHINESE**
Meyer, Agnes E. Chinese painting as reflected in the thought and art of Li Lung-Mien, 1070-1106. Duffield. Bibl. footnotes. Q. \$10.
- PELLAGRA**
Goldberger, Joseph, and W. F. Tanner. Study of the treatment and prevention of pellagra: experiments showing the value of fresh meat and of milk, the therapeutic failure of gelatin, and the preventive failure of butter and of cod-liver oil. U. S. Health Service. *Public Health Reports.* Jan. 18, 1924. p. 87-107.
- PETROLEUM**
Spielmann, P. E. The genesis of petroleum. London: Benn. Bibl. 5s.
- PIANO—INSTRUCTION AND STUDY**
Schneider, Hans. The working of the mind in piano teaching and playing. 145 West 45th St., New York: Schroeder & Gunter. 2 p. bibl. O. \$1.50.
- PLAYS.** See **DRAMA.**
- POLISH LITERATURE**
Massachusetts Department of Education. Division of Public Libraries. Suggestions for first purchase in Polish. Boston. 3 typew. p.
- PSYCHOLOGY**
Bolton, Frederick E. Everyday psychology for teachers. Scribner. Bibls. D. \$2.50
Brown, Brian. The dynamic power of the inner mind. Doubleday. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3.
Hocking, William E. Human nature and its remaking; new and rev. ed. Yale. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$4.
See also **CHILDREN—ABNORMAL AND BACKWARD; PIANO—INSTRUCTION AND STUDY; SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.**
- PUBLIC HEALTH.** See **HYGIENE, PUBLIC.**
- QUICKSILVER**
Great Britain. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, statistics: 1919-1921. quicksilver. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 1s.
- RACE PROBLEMS**
Y. W. C. A. Social relations and the Christian ideal: a discussion course for college students. Womans Press. Bibl. 25c.
- READING**
Smith, Edward W. The heart of the curriculum. Doubleday. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.50.
See also **RENAISSANCE.**
- RENAISSANCE**
Thompson, Elbert N. S. Literary bypaths of the Renaissance. Yale. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.
See also **TOULOUSE.**
- SCHOOLS.** See **VACATION SCHOOLS.**

They read it because they like it



IN libraries where the children can easily get at The Book of Knowledge, they wear out set after set. It has opened the door of the wonderland of books to thousands of children. More than a million sets have been sold. "The index is a joy to a librarian," says Mrs. Dorothy DeMuth Watson, Librarian, Teachers' Library, James Ormond Wilson Normal School, Washington, D. C.

Sample pages will be mailed free and without obligation to any librarian requesting them. Write The Grolier Society, Sole Publishers, 22 West 45th Street, New York.

Buy it for the Children's Corner



When A New Year Arrives

there are three things that need watching in every Library—namely, the supply of MAGAZINE BINDERS, PAMPHLET CASES, and STATISTICAL RECORD BOOKS.

The "SPRINGBACK" magazine binder is the favorite with librarians who have tried many kinds. It is illustrated in our Book of Library Supplies, which will be mailed you free of charge upon request.

Write for our folder about Pamphlet cases, giving illustrations and prices. These cases are immensely satisfactory to scores of patrons.

WHY not buy your DATE SLIPS and CATALOG CARDS in 5000 lots and get our discount? Are you interested in an inexpensive PAMPHLET BINDER? We have one. YES, it's new—with us.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY

MADISON,

WISCONSIN

WINIFRED F. TICER, Consulting Librarian

SCIENCE

Loevenguth, John C. General science syllabus. World Book Co. Bibl. D. 80c. (New world sciences ser.)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Allport, Foyd H. Social psychology. Houghton. Bibls. D. \$2.50.

SOCIOLOGY

Evans, R. T. Aspects of the study of society. London: Hodder. Bibl. 3s. 6d.

STEAM POWER. See CAPITAL.

STRONTIUM

Great Britain Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries; statistics, 1919-1921: strontium minerals. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 6d.

SUNLIGHT. See HYGIENE.

TEACHING. See PSYCHOLOGY.

TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Technology Department. *Technical Book Review Index*. April-June, 1923. 139 p. pap. 15c. (v. 7, no. 2.)

New York Public Library. Science and Technology Division. New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering. . . . Oct.-Dec., 1923. 11 p. pap. (v. 8, no. 4.)

TESTS, EDUCATIONAL

Baldwin, B. T. and Madorah Smith. Educational research. U. S. Bureau of Education. Bibl. (Bull. 1923, no. 42.)

TOULOUSE

Dawson, Charles J. Toulouse in the Renaissance; the floral games; university and student life; Etienne Dolet (1532-1534). Columbia. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$1.75.

TRAVEL

Lorenz, Daniel E. The 'round the world traveler; a complete summary of practical information. Revell. Bibls. D. \$5.

TUNIS

Mood, J. R. Tunis: its resources, industries, and commerce, with reference to U. S. trade. U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Bibl. 10c. (Misc. ser. no. 122.)

TYPEWRITING

Bieneman, Dora. Ability in typewriting in relation to vocational guidance. International Labour Office. World Peace Foundation. Bibl. Oct., 1923. (Studies and repts., ser. J [Education] no. 2.)

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Fish, C. R. American diplomacy. 4th ed. Holt. Bibl. \$3. (American hist. ser.)

UNITED STATES—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

U. S. Geological Survey. List of . . . publications . . . (not including topographic maps). 201 p. Nov., 1923.

UNITED STATES—CONSTITUTION

Cloud, A. J. Our constitution; its story, its meaning, its use. Chicago: Scott, Foresman. Bibls. D. 80c.

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Library. Recent articles on participation of the U. S. in international affairs. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 9 mime. p. Nov. 24, 1923.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. American history and biography: list of pubs. for sale. . . . 30 p. Oct. 1923. (Price List 50, 10th ed.).

UNITED STATES—HISTORY—REVOLUTION

Morison, Samuel E., ed. Sources and documents illustrating the American revolution, 1764-1788, and the formation of the federal constitution. Oxford. 372 p. D. \$3.

VACATION SCHOOLS

Webb, F. S. Bibliography of all-year schools and vacation schools in the United States. U. S. Bureau of Education. 15 p. Nov., 1923. (Library leaflet no. 23.)

VITAL STATISTICS

Pearl, Raymond. Introduction to medical biometry and statistics. Saunders. Bibl.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. See TYPEWRITING.

WAGES

American Management Association. Financial incentives for employees: report of the Committee on Remuneration for Employees, with convention discussion. D. W. K. Peacock, chairman. Bibl. \$1.

WOMEN

Some notable women of modern times. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Pratt Institute Free Library. *Quarterly Booklist*. Autumn, 1923. p. 32-45.

See also CITIZENSHIP

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM

Wordsworth, William. Selected poems; ed. by Solomon F. Gingerich. Houghton. Bibl. S. 90c. (Riverside college classics).

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, an assistant in extension work, salary \$1200. State experience. Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted, file clerk, salary \$1080. State experience. Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted: (1) Head cataloger, salary \$2,100 to \$2,400; (2) assistant, typist, familiar with French and German. Salary \$1,500 to \$1,800. S. L. 4.

Assistant catalogers wanted by a large library in the Middle West. College degree, library school training and experience desirable. In replying give information on these points, and references. Salary \$1,500-\$1,800. T. I. 5.

POSITIONS WANTED

Assistant, experienced in teaching and story telling wants position. Work with children preferred. T. H. 5.

College graduate experienced in teaching and cataloging wants library position. T. O. 5.

Young woman, college graduate with library school training and experience in teaching and in cataloging, wants position as cataloger, preferably in a Northeastern state. H. S. 5.

Librarian, trained, experienced in children's school and general library work, wishes position near Chicago, preferably where there is organization or re-organization to be done. T. W. 4.

Librarian with good experience in special library organization and administration wants position in New York City. V. V. 4.

Librarian with college and library school training and ten years' experience wants position as librarian or reference librarian of Normal School, preferably in the Middle West. W. A. 4.

Trained and experienced librarian wants position in town library preferably as cataloger or part-time cataloger part-time reference worker. E. K. 4.

Bindings

FOR LIBRARIES

—made to wear. All hand work; no machine sewing; in buckram or three-quarter cloth at remarkably low prices. All work done in our apprentice school under the direction of

MR. ALFRED DE SAUTY

The finest extra work both in gold tooling and inlay work; carved and modeled leather.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.

731 PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING

Nearly half of a century in experiencing the needs and requirements of Libraries.

We qualify in the Knowledge.

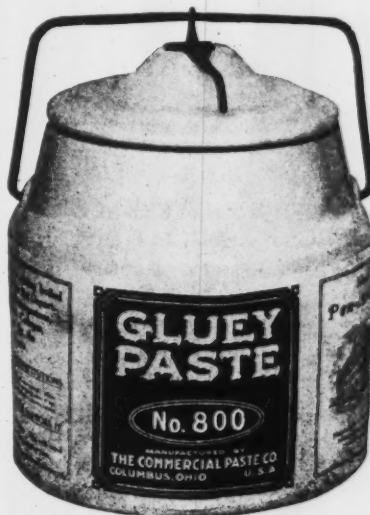
"CRAFTSTYLE"

THE APEX OF BINDING EFFICIENCY.

Sample binding in Holliston Library Buckram or Half Vici leather on request.

RUZICKA

606 N. EUTAW ST., BALTIMORE, MD.



**Will not penetrate
even tissue paper**

Librarians everywhere find Gluey unequalled for the many book repairing tasks and other pasting purposes. Gluey will not discolor or penetrate the paper fibres. Spread thinly it sticks permanently and makes a smooth, neat job.

ECONOMICAL

Gluey can be obtained in pints, quarts and gallon tins; gallon stone jars or just small desk jars. The less used the tighter it sticks.

At stationers or your supply dealer.

Send 10 cents for the Big Handy Tube

The Commercial Paste Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Address Dept. 105, please

GLUEY
STICKS LIKE A BROTHER



LIBRARIANS WANTED

For city schools, colleges and universities all over the country and some abroad. Must have some college work. Free enrollment, Professional service.

THE WESTERN REFERENCE AND BOND ASSOCIATION

421 Gates Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DAVID FARQUHAR

Established 1893 Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.

LIBRARY BOOK RE-BINDER

The original in every improvement in library book rebinding for over 30 years, and inventor of the only successful patent for sewing library books ever recorded in Washington, D. C. Patent No. 1243394.

POETRY

GLIMPSES—First National Anthology of Secondary School Verse, 1923

\$1.05 per copy 21 states—52 pupils—50 pages

THE GLEAM—A Poetry Magazine for Schools

\$1 per year Modern and Standard Poetry edited for classroom use. Student Verse.

PAUL S. NICKERSON, Editor
Middleboro Massachusetts

Posters, hand-done in colour or silhouette, also illuminated lettering, by a

LIBRARIAN FOR LIBRARIES AT LIBRARY RATES!

Write, stating size and subject desired, or send for list of posters in stock to

B. W. LEGGETT, 104-106 W. 70th Street,
New York City.

WILLIAM McFEE'S An Engineer's Note Book ESSAYS ON LIFE and LETTERS

\$1.00, postage extra

For sale at all bookstores or by mail from

ROBERT A. HICKS, Publisher

Four Christopher St.
Greenwich Village, N. Y.

The Great Secret of Free Masonry

It is possible to keep a secret nearly 2,000 years. This book tells how it was done and how it was discovered.

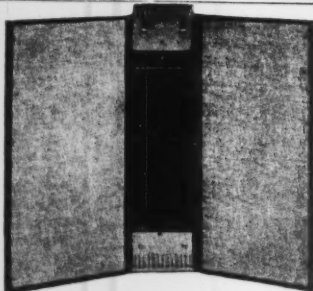
The Great Secret, never before unraveled or discovered, had to be kept secret. Its existence depended upon secrecy.

This book is full of startlingly original ideas.

Price \$1

WARNER W. WILLIAMS

633 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah



Patent applied for

The Multicomb Binder

A new binder that has many advantages for library use. The "Comb," which may be had in size of one-half inch up to four inches in width, holds the magazines naturally and firmly. No punching or marring of the magazines, no rods, springs, tapes or fasteners are required. Will hold up to six copies of any standard magazine.

Bound in leather or buckram. Prices on application.

HENRY H. TESS & CO., Manufacturers
32-34 Vesey Street, New York

EVERY LIBRARY SHOULD HAVE THESE POPULAR HEALTH BOOKSFrom the pen of **JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S.,***Superintendent of The Battle Creek Sanitarium*

The New Dietetics	\$5.75	The Itinerary of a Breakfast	\$1.75
Colon Hygiene	2.75	The Natural Diet of a Man	1.75
Tobaccoism	1.00	Plain Facts for Both Sexes	4.50
Why the Blues?	2.25	Hygiene of Infancy	1.25
Autointoxication	2.50	New Method in Diabetes	2.00
Rational Hydrotherapy	7.50	Art of Massage	3.25
The Health Question Box	4.25	Cancer, the Monster Malady	.75

*Order today from the above list, or send for illustrated catalog.***MODERN MEDICINE PUBLISHING CO.** Box 66 **BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN****WE SPECIALIZE IN LIBRARY BINDING ONLY****WM. H. RADEMAEKERS,**
President**WM. H. RADEMAEKERS, JR.,**
Secretary and Treasurer**WM. H. RADEMAEKERS & SON CO.**

Corner of Chester Ave. and Oraton St., Newark, N. J.

Newark, New Jersey, Library Binders

All our work is under our own supervision. Our 36 years' experience enables us to give the best workmanship, service and quick delivery at the most moderate prices.

Send for latest Price List.

Let us bind two vols., Fiction Size, as samples of our work.

All books are insured against loss while in our bindery.

QUALITY—SERVICE

Serviceable, attractive, library binding, made by Wagenvoord & Co., has established its claim to superiority and low ultimate cost.

*Wagenvoord & Co.***Library Bookbinders**

"Samples bound free"

::

::

::

Lansing, Mich.

"Our binding outwears the book"

HUNTTING'S NEW JUVENILE LISTCatalog of 1500
Standard Juveniles

Myrick Bldg.

is a Careful Selection made from many advance proofs by our readers (many of whom are Children's Librarians).

We purchase the books in sheets and bind them for endurance (many in buckram).

THIS LIST OR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SENT ON REQUEST.

Book List for Junior
High School Libraries**H. R. HUNTTING CO., INC.**Book List for
High School Libraries

Springfield, Mass.

For Sale

The Fifth Avenue Company, 507 Fifth Ave., New York
HARPER'S WEEKLY MAGAZINE, bound volumes from 1866 to 1880; will sell at \$3 a volume singly or \$35 for the lot of 15 vols., postage extra.

The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge from 1830 to 1861; 18 vols. in half calf, 14 in paper binding; the lot of 32 vols., \$12.50; postage extra.

For Sale. Back issues of Atlantic Monthly, Review of Reviews, Scribner's, Good Housekeeping, House Beautiful, L. C. Mead, Mechanicville, N. Y.

Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas,

has for sale the following bound periodicals: Blackwoods, vol. 87; Century, vol. 1-10, 13-30; Emerson's Mag., vol. 6, 7; Harper's Mag., vol. 1-92, incomplete; Harper's Magazine, vol. 101-127, half leaf, \$2.00 each; North American Review, vol. 147, 148; Odd Fellows Casket & Review, vol. 1; Odd Fellows Companion, vol. 7, 9; Popular Science Monthly, vol. 8; Scribner's, vol. 2-19.

Blackfoot Public Library, Blackfoot, Idaho,

has for exchange a set of Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1898, in 10 volumes.

The Library of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, 600 Lexington Ave., New York,

has for sale the following: Readers Guide, 1910-14; 1915, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; unbound, Jan.-Sept., 1920, Jan.-Sept., 1919; Dewey, ed. 7, ed. 9, rev. and ed. 10, rev. and enl.; Library of Christian Cooperation, 6 vol.; Mentor, 1915-20 (not complete); Nature Magazine, 1923; Manufacturers' Record, 1922 and 23; Administration, 1922 and Jan.-June, 1923; New Statesman, 1922 and 23; Inland Printer, 1918, 19, 20, 21; Factory, 1922; American Mag. (bound), 1920; Yale Review, 1920, 21, 22; A. L. A. Bulletin, July, 1919. Offers solicited.

WANTED

Several copies of each of the following issues of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, all 1923:

March 15
November 1
November 15
December 1

25 cents a copy. Address Circulation Dept.,

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

62 West 45th St. New York City

ALBERT BONNIER PUBLISHING HOUSE

561 Third Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Scandinavian Books

LIBRARY AGENTS LOWEST RATE
LISTS FREE

✠ CATHOLIC BOOKS ✠

of all publishers

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

P. J. Kenedy & Sons, 44 Barclay St., New York

Established 1826

Illustrated Catalogue of Books on
PHYSICAL TRAINING FOLK DANCING
GAMES FESTIVALS PAGEANTRY etc.
giving Tables of Contents in full, sent on request

A. S. BARNES AND CO., Publishers

7 West 45th Street

New York

F. C. Stechert Co., Inc.


126 E. 28th St.

New York City

Special Agents for Libraries

"wish all your subscription troubles on us"

"FAXON SERVICE"
IN MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

 The only agency supplying back numbers.

THE F. W. FAXON CO.

BOSTON, 1

LIBRARIANS!

If looking for positions enroll with us and your application will receive prompt attention. GOOD POSITIONS in all branches of Library work. If you need ASSISTANTS save time and labor by writing for our free aid.

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY

Windsor, Connecticut

HEHN & HOTH

Library Bookbinders

3326-28 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Martinus Nijhoff, Publisher and Bookseller,
THE HAGUE

Large stock of new and second hand books in any language, in all classes of science and art. Complete sets of periodicals and learned societies.

Systematical catalogues free on application.

TICE & LYNCH, INC., Custom House Brokers, 33 Pearl Street New York. Shipments of Books, Works of Art, and general merchandise, both import and export, given careful attention.

Out-of-Print Books

Catalogues Issued

E. R. ROBINSON, 410 RIVER ST.
TROY, N. Y.

Rebinding with Art Buckram is
ECONOMICAL
 because it stands up in severe service

Samples sent upon request

Interlaken Book Cloth

The standard since 1883

INTERLAKEN MILLS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 THOMAS STREET
 AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

We can again bind library books and magazines in

IMPERIAL MOROCCO CLOTH

manufactured by The Winterbottom Cloth Company, Manchester, England.

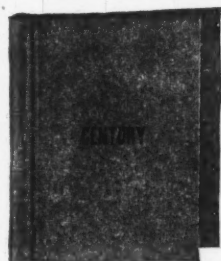
Samples of this cloth sent on application.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY COMPANY

728 Myrick Bldg.
 Springfield, Mass.

1965 E. 66th St.
 Cleveland, Ohio

127 W. Peachtree St.
 Atlanta, Ga.



THE
 JOHNSTON
 MAGAZINE
 HOLDER



JOHNSTON
Library Magazine Holders

This type of Cover is the most successful and well known
 Magazine Holder for Reading Rooms and Libraries

*Strongly and firmly built, they withstand
 the wear of long and continued usage.*

Made in all sizes and styles of binding. Write for Catalog

William G. Johnston Company 1130 Ridge Avenue
 Pittsburgh - Penna

PROMPT LIBRARY SERVICE

Save time and expense by ordering your books of us. You can secure all books,
 RESEWED or not, from one reliable House—those that need it, resewed; others,
 in publishers' bindings.

WE SUPPLY ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

CATALOGS FREE UPON REQUEST. Our new Fiction and Non-Fiction Catalogs
 now ready, give a summary of the best new books for Winter and Spring, 1924.

LIBRARY BOOK HOUSE, 17 Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

New Reference Books for Libraries and the Book Trade

THE BOOKMAN'S MANUAL: A Guide to Literature. By Bessie Graham. Revised and Extended. 12 mo., cloth. \$2.50 (Ready April 15.)

ENGLISH CATALOG OF BOOKS, 1923. 8 vo., cloth. \$4. (Ready in April.)

WHITAKER'S REFERENCE CATALOG OF CURRENT LITERATURE, 1924. 3 vols., \$12 if ordered in advance. (Ready about May 1st.)

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES YEAR BOOK 1923-1924 (English). Edited under the direction of Alex J. Philip. Quarto (7½x10) cloth binding. Price \$6.00. (Ready.) The last previous volume was dated 1914.

RARE BOOKS OF FREEMASONRY. By Lionel Vibert. 8 vo. cloth. \$2.00. (Ready.)

LIBRARY HANDBOOK OF GENUINE TRADE SECRETS AND INSTRUCTIONS. By W. Haslam. 12 mo. Paper covers. 50 cents. (Ready.)

Simple directions for cleaning, repairing and restoring old Manuscripts, Engravings and Books as practiced by experts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, 1923. (Ready in March.) (Volume for 1921, \$1.25; for 1922, \$1.75.)

WHAT EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS WANT, 1924. 12 mo. red cloth. \$1.25 (Ready.)

LIBRARIANS' GUIDE, 1924. \$3.75. (Ready in March.)

WHO'S WHO IN LITERATURE, 1924. \$3.75. (Ready in May.)

The above three comprise the subdivisions of the former "Literary Year Book" (English), which has been discontinued. Each is an up-to-date revision of valuable reference material.

R. R. BOWKER CO.

62 West Forty-fifth Street

New York

